

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 76.

AUGUST 1, 1801. [No. 1, of VOL. 12.]

On the 20th Day of July was published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER to the Eleventh Volume of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, containing—A comprehensive Retrospect of the Progress of BRITISH LITERATURE during the last six Months—and similar Retrospects of GERMAN, FRENCH, and SPANISH LITERATURE; with INDEXES, TITLE, &c.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

### ON THE AMOUNT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

THE Amount of the National Debt has lately been laid before the public in three separate statements, all of them in fact agreeing nearly with each other, but so differently arranged and modified as to lead an inattentive reader to very opposite conclusions respecting the real state of the public finances. In order,

therefore, to have a just idea on this interesting subject, it will be necessary to reduce those statements to the same form, by which means an opportunity will be afforded, not only of ascertaining their accuracy, but of examining the principles on which they are founded.

The first statement has been given by Mr. Morgan, in his "Comparative View of the Public Finances," &c. and is as follows:—

Stock in the perpetual annuities, deducting the Irish loans . . . . .	£. 525,454,680
Borrowed on a tontine in 1789 . . . . .	1,002,099
977,141l. per ann. long annuities, worth, at 5 per cent. . . . .	18,444,260
556,372l. per ann. life and short annuities, worth, at 5 per cent. . . . .	3,148,696
	548,049,735
Imperial loan, consisting of stock in the 3 per cents. . . . .	7,502,633
230,000l. annuity for 20 years, worth . . . . .	2,866,260
	10,368,893
Deduct the stock redeemed by the Commissioners . . . . .	558,418,628
	52,281,656
Debt remaining	506,136,972

The second statement was submitted to the House of Commons by Mr. Tierney, in the form of a Resolution, to the following effect:—

RESOLVED, That the total amount of the public funded debt, including the Irish and Imperial loans, and deducting the stock purchased by the Commissioners, and 16,083,802l. transferred to them on account of land-tax redeemed, was in February, 1801 . . . . .	£. 484,365,464
That the life and short annuities were about 540,000l. per ann. worth * . . . . .	3,375,000
That the long annuities were 1,007,000l. per ann. worth, at 5 per cent. . . . .	21,978,132
	509,748,596
Deduct the Irish loans . . . . .	19,708,750

Debt remaining, exclusive of the stock redeemed for the land-tax . . . . .	490,009,846
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On this and the other propositions of Mr. Tierney the previous question was put and carried. The following Resolution, which forms the third statement of the public debt, was then proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and agreed to.

RESOLVED, That the total amount of the public debt, after deducting the stock purchased by the Commissioners, and 16,083,802l. transferred to them on account of the land-tax redeemed, was, in February, 1801 . . . . .	400,709,832
That the life and short annuities were 545,333l. per ann. worth . . . . .	3,408,331
That the long annuities were 1,007,613l. per ann. worth, at 5 per cent. . . . .	21,989,703
	Whole debt 426,207,865

\* I have taken these annuities at  $6\frac{1}{4}$  years purchase. No value is assigned to any of the temporary annuities in these resolutions.

It is to be observed, that the stock charged upon the income-tax and the Imperial loan (which are properly included in Mr. Tierney's and Mr. Morgan's statements) have in this very concise account been entirely omitted. The former of these amounts to 56,445,000l. and the latter, exclusive of the annuity for 20 years, to 7,502,633l. making, together, the sum of 63,947,633l. to be added to 426,207,865l. and consequently the real amount of the debt, according to this statement, is 490,155,498l. or rather greater than it is made to be in Mr. Tierney's statement. But why is the stock redeemed on account of the land-tax excluded in these resolutions? The produce of the tax is still estimated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the usual sum of two millions, although it must have been lessened by this redemption above 450,000l. a year. Either the revenue must be diminished, or the debt must remain in its former state. To suppose otherwise is to be guilty of the absurdity which a person would commit, who, after having sold some of his estates to pay his debts, made the rents of those estates to constitute a part of his annual income. It is evident, therefore, that the fair amount of the public debt cannot be obtained without including this stock, which will make it, according to Mr. Tierney's statement, equal to 506,093,648l. and, according to the resolution of the House of Commons, equal to 506,239,300l.—agreeing so nearly in both instances with its amount in Mr. Morgan's statement, as to render it a matter of little consequence which of them is the most accurate.

The impression intended to be made by these resolutions is obvious. They are so much in the style and spirit of the great prototype Mr. Pitt, that the public may safely console themselves on his removal with having had his genuine disciples for his successors. By omitting 56 millions charged upon the income-tax, which will require ten years to be redeemed—between seven and eight millions lent to the Emperor, of which there is little probability that he will ever pay a farthing—about 25 millions, the values of the long and short annuities—and 16 millions, commuted for one-fourth part of the annual produce of the land-tax—the public debt has been reduced more than 100 millions below its real amount;—and yet even according to this very defective and mutilated statement it still exceeds 400 millions—a sum which the most daring financiers before the administration of Mr.

Pitt could not have contemplated without dismay. But so stupendous is the magnitude of the debt, that the arbitrary omission of 100 millions has little or no effect in diminishing its enormity. The nation, however, is soothed, by a new species of arithmetic, with the assurance, that its finances are in a condition three times better than they were before its debts had been doubled by the present war. In the year 1786 it is stated that the sum annually applicable to the reduction of the public debt was one million, being about  $\frac{1}{238}$ th part of the capital. In the year 1801, by the addition of new taxes for the purpose, to the amount of three millions, this sum is increased to 5,300,000l. so that it now forms  $\frac{1}{76}$ th part of the debt. From hence we are to infer, that the ratio of our prosperity is as 238 to 76, or as more than three to one;—in other words, that the nation is now three times richer with a debt of 500 millions, than it was in 1786 with a debt of 238 millions! It will follow then, by this mode of reasoning, that the debt may be accumulated to more than 1200 millions before the public finances are reduced to the deplorable condition in which Mr. Pitt found them at the commencement of his administration. This is certainly a very consoling prospect for his successors, and they appear duly influenced by the consideration of it. The sums to be raised in Great Britain for the year 1801 are coolly estimated at 69 millions, and the peace-establishment of the country (if the war were now closed) at 34 millions a year! To those who are satisfied with the arithmetic of the Treasury, these estimates will probably afford no cause of alarm, and therefore it will be of little avail to prove to such persons that they are grossly underrated. To those, on the contrary, who are better informed on public affairs, they need no comment; for whether the war-expenditure be 69 or 75 millions a year, and the peace-establishment be 34 or 36 millions, they must be equally convinced of the enormity of such a system; and of the ruin in which it must terminate.

M. N.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS on the PERSEPOLITAN CHARACTERS, with a DESCRIPTION and REPRESENTATION of some ERICKS lately sent to EUROPE, from the SITE of ANTIET BABYLON.

A BOUT one day's journey from Shiras, in Persia, appear the ruins of a magnificent edifice, which still at-

tracts the admiration of every traveller. These ruins are called by the Persians Chehil-Minar ; or, The Forty Columns, although there are always more or less to be seen than that number. The following travellers, Ives, Irwin, Figueroa, Pietro della Valle, Thevenot, Chardin, Gemelli, Le Bruyn, Kämpfer, Otter, Niebuhr, and Franklin, have actually visited them ; and among writers, the following—Hyde, Caylus, Murr, Langles, Herder, Witte, Wahl, Hageman, besides a number of others, have spoken of them ; and several have attempted to explain the copious sculptures which are still visible on them. But it is chiefly the foreign and unusual characters and inscriptions joined to them which have long occupied the skill and exercised the penetration of many learned Orientalists, who have wearied themselves in fruitless attempts to discover the alphabet out of which they are composed.

These remarkable inscriptions appear to be regular variations and compositions of a right line, as Sir W. Jones well observes ; and of an angular figure. They have, likewise, a striking resemblance to nails, for which reason the French writers commonly call them, *caractères à cloix*, or the nail-headed characters. They are also denominated Persepolitan, upon the supposition that these columns once formed a part of the royal palace of the sovereigns of Persia, called by the Greek writers Persepolis. Among others, this opinion is advanced by the learned M. Heeslen, professor at Göttingen, in a work lately published on that subject ; an opinion, however, which Mr. Tychsen attempts to refute, who supposes the palace, the ruins of which still remain, to have been built much later, by the princes who succeeded Alexander, and governed that country under the name of the Arsacides and Arsacidæ. Whether this be the case or not, or whether these ruins date from the time of the first and most antient dynasty of Persia, the Pishdadians, or whether, as others pretend, they were built by the famous Gemshid, who is said to have built the celebrated city of Issahar, is not the object of our present enquiry. It is more certain that the place of the inscriptions is to this day called Issahar, and also Tahti-Gemshid, or the Throne of Gemshid ; and it is equally certain that the above-said inscriptions have been hitherto reckoned peculiar to these ruins ; at least it is the general opinion of the literati, that they

are only to be found on the marbles or gems dug up there, and not in any other part or province of Persia. More recently, however, the curious discovery has been made, that the same sort of characters are to be found, not only in the province of Fars, in Persia, but that they are copiously and usually met with near the Euphrates, in Chaldæa, amongst what are supposed to be the ruins of its antient capital, Babylon. This fact was, indeed, announced several years ago by M. Beauchamp, Correspondent of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, who, on his return from Bagdad, where he had resided several years, brought to the learned Abbé Barthélémy specimens of unknown characters, which he discovered on the bricks, still remaining in great numbers near Helleh, on the Euphrates, on the identical spot where, according to D'Anville, Major Rennel, and other geographers, the antient Babylon was situated. Besides these bricks with inscriptions, M. Beauchamp likewise found several solid cylinders, three inches in diameter, composed of a white substance, and covered with very small writing, resembling the inscriptions of Persepolis, as described by Chardin ; also a number of blue stones with inscriptions engraved on them. M. Beauchamp's correspondence was translated from the French of the *Journal des Savans*, published in the year 1782, into English, and inserted in the European Magazine for 1792.

M. Michaux also, a French botanist, (the same who has now again accompanied Captain Baudin in his voyage of discoveries) during the time of his being at Bagdat procured and lately brought to Paris a fine inscription, which was found in that neighbourhood, and which contained characters resembling the Persepolitan ones. Of this inscription, M. Millin, the present keeper of the Cabinet of Antiquities, has procured a plaster cast to be made, which is one foot and a half long, and one foot broad, for the purpose of sending copies for the inspection of the foreign literati ; one of these is expected to arrive soon in London.

Our curiosity, however, is now still further and sufficiently excited by the twelve original bricks which have lately arrived in London, sent from Bagdad to the East India Company, and which contain inscriptions perfectly according with the Persepolitan ones, thus confirming M. Beauchamp's discovery. They are of two different kinds : one of those which

were merely dried in the sun, the other of those which, like ours, were baked in a furnace. This circumstance wonderfully corresponds with the account given by Herodotus in his first book, in which he relates, that Babylon being in a situation deprived of stones, timber, and other materials for building, nature had abundantly provided for this defect by an inexhaustible store of clay, of the best quality, fit for preparing excellent bricks, which, either dried in the sun or burnt on the fire, acquired a strength sufficient to resist the injury even of many centuries. These bricks are in thickness three inches : their length and breadth is between twelve and thirteen inches, and it was with such bricks that not only Babylon, but, if we may believe Josephus, the famous Tower of Babel was constructed. This last historian further pretends, that after the deluge two columns were erected by the children of Noah, built of bricks ; the one, like our Babylonian bricks, were sun-dried, and the other baked in a furnace, in order to be able to resist both elements, the water and the fire, in case of a second catastrophe.

A principal question occurs here for solution, viz. whether the above inscriptions are to be read horizontally, and beginning from the left hand, like the characters of the Sanscrit, and other languages of India and Europe ; or whether they are to be read from the right hand to the left, like the Hebrew, the Arabic, and other Oriental dialects ; whether they must be read perpendicularly, either from the top to the bottom, like the Chinese, the Mongul, and the Japanese characters ; or from the bottom to the top, as is related of the antient Mexicans, by the Jesuit Acosta, and of some nations in Asia at the present day. Niebuhr and Tychsen lean to the former opinion, viz. that they are to be read horizontally, and from the left to the right ; whilst Raspe thinks they ought to be read perpendicularly, and Wahl pretends, that they run, at least sometimes, from the right to the left.

Another question, likewise, suggests itself, whether these nail-headed characters are of the alphabetic kind, like ours in Europe ; whether they are of the syllabic kind, like the Habessinian, the Devanagari, and other Oriental alphabets ; or lastly, whether they are hieroglyphical, like those on the Egyptian Pyramids, or, at least, expressing complete ideas by arbitrary signs, like the characters usual

amongst the Chinese, and amongst a number of nations, different in language, in the south-east regions of Asia. Hyde, a hundred years ago, took them to be mere scrawlings or useless ornaments, totally destitute of any sensible signification ; and indeed M. Witte, Professor at Rostock, in a pamphlet lately published, endeavours to prove the same; while others again will have it, that they contain great mysteries, and are even denotative of the secret doctrines of the Magi. Niebuhr, who has brought to Europe the most accurate drawings of these characters hitherto procurable, contends for their being alphabetical, and, to confirm his opinion, adduces no less than three different alphabets for the same kind of writing. One of these M. Tychsen, at Rostock, has made use of, with a view to decypher a part of these inscriptions. To this notion, however, he seems to have gained no proselytes, and the explanation which he has given in his essay lately published in Germany, appears so forced and unnatural, that it has already in a manner lost all credit with the German literati.

It may be further observed here, that Colonel, now General, Vallancy, in his Irish Grammar, published in 1773, affirmed, that the Persepolitan characters bear a strong resemblance to that species of writing which the Irish call *Ogam*. But the characters are so complex, according to Sir W. Jones, in his Dissertation on the Persians, and the variations so numerous, as to preclude an opinion that they could be symbols of articulate sounds. For even the *Nagan* system, he observes, which has more distinct letters than any one known alphabet, consists only of forty-nine single characters, two of which are mere substitutions, and four of little use in Sanscrit or in any other language, while the more complicated Persepolitan figures, as exhibited by Niebuhr, must be as numerous, at least, as the Chinese keys, which are the signs of ideas only, and none of which resemble the old Persian letters at Issahar. Thus far Sir W. Jones.

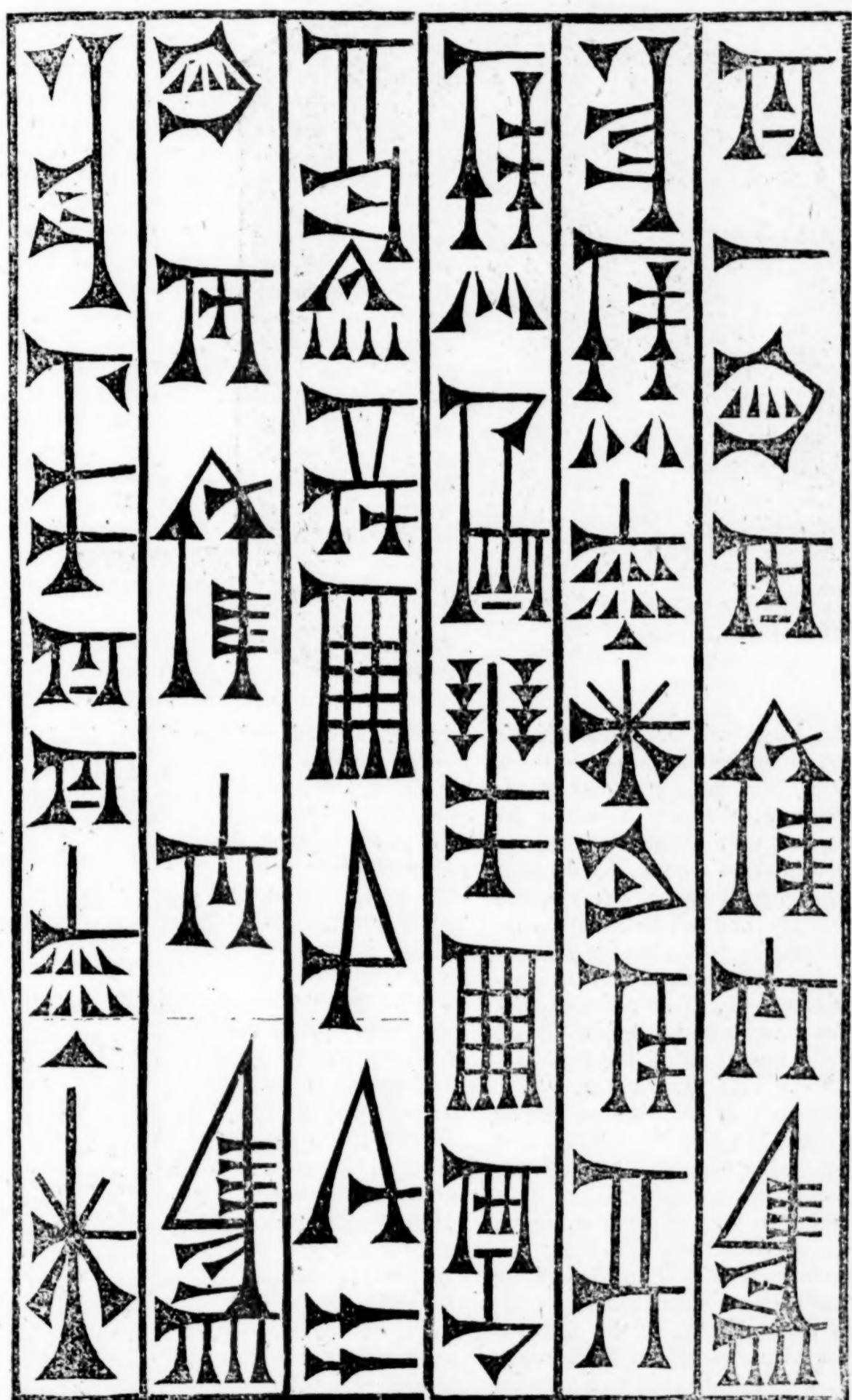
Amongst these and other opinions I shall shortly, perhaps, be prepared to lay before you my own, and, by that means, if possible, throw some further light on a subject which has not been hitherto sufficiently elucidated.

London,  
June 4, 1801.

JOSEPH HAGER.

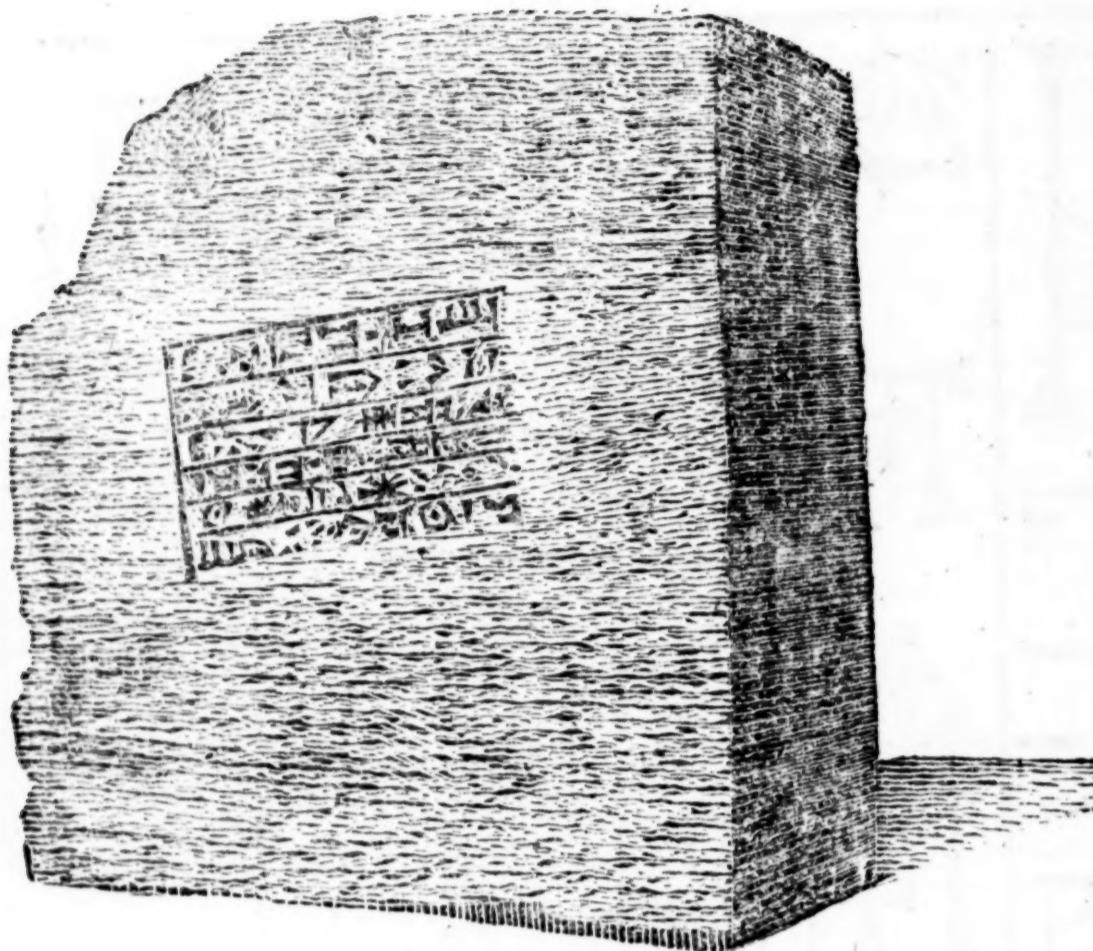
INSCRIPTIONS.

## INSCRIPTION ON THE BABYLONIAN BRICKS.



REPRESENTATIONS of BRICKS taken out of the RUINS of ANCIENT BABYLON, on the RIVER EUPHRATES.  
This Drawing was perfected by examining and comparing Five of the Bricks. The spaces between the Characters, as well as the proportions of them, vary in Bricks not impressed with the same stamp.

A VIEW, shewing the FACE of a BRICK. All the BRICKS are composed of a YEL-  
LOWISH CLAY, somewhat redder in the Center, and they are in Thickness three  
Inches, and in Length and Breadth between 12 and 13 Inches.



P. S. Mr. Montucci, *Occasional Chinese Transcriber*, has published proposals for a work on the Characteristic Merits of the Chinese Language, the title of which he has surrounded with Chinese characters, apparently to make a captivating shew of his learning, but which, however, more decidedly proves him to be merely what he styles himself, "An Occasional Transcriber." The upper line of these characters he has transcribed from a work published in England above thirty years since, namely, the fifty-ninth Vol. of the *Philosoph. Transact.* Table XXI. line the 4th.

The characters of the bottom line he has transcribed from Table XXIII. line 6th, of the same volume, where they occur in exactly the same order.

As to the two perpendicular columns, the one is transcribed from the other.

His Chinese motto—*Books do not exhaust words—words do not exhaust ideas*, he has transcribed from p. 323, of the first volume of the Memoirs of the Missionaries of Peking, where it is applied by Father Amiot to enforce the observation, that men of merit are sometimes slandered by obscure and base miscreants. "I am aware (says he) that the approbation of

the truly learned and respectable is their security, but a Missionary, nevertheless, has the displeasure to see himself quoted in works of ignorance and falsehood; for books do not exhaust words—words do not exhaust ideas."

Thus then has this *Occasional Transcriber* had the mal-adroitness of applying to another that which so aptly applies to himself.

The English reader should besides know, that, in all the fifteen 4to volumes of the Memoirs of the Missionaries of Peking, this is the only sentence expressed in Chinese characters. Is it not fair to conclude, that this critic, distressed for a motto on this occasion, was compelled to transcribe, not being able to find an original motto adapted to his purpose in the many Chinese books in Europe, which every where abound with such apothegms? Ought he not, at least, to have cited the author of his motto? Thus whilst this gentleman presumes to treat others only as smatterers in Chinese, he seems to prove himself, by the very title of his work, to be nothing but a literary plagiary, and a servile *Transcriber!*

July 11, 1801.

J. H.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**A**S the public attention has lately been called to a dreadful abuse of that power with which the law entrusts, and must necessarily entrust, the masters of parish apprentices, in the case of Francis Jeveaux, of Greenwich, who was tried in the Court of King's Bench, on Friday the 22d of May, before Lord Kenyon, may I make a few observations on this method of disposing of poor orphan-children, and more especially of girls?

It appeared on the trial that this man had no less than seventeen miserable girls at one time in his power; that the two who had at length made their escape, were dreadfully emaciated by want of food, and other cruel treatment; and that five had actually fallen victims to his brutality.

Lord Kenyon very humanely observed, how much it was to be lamented that parish-officers, or even higher persons, did not look into these horrid abuses more than they did—that it was an employment worthy of the highest characters: and Mr. Justice Grose, on the 23d instant, in pronouncing the sentence of the law, very justly reprehends the parish-overseers, and even the magistrates, who signed their indentures, as partakers in the guilt, for never having given themselves the trouble to inquire what became of the unhappy victims whom they had thus consigned over to hopeless misery, and to an untimely grave.

The subject, it seems, excited, as it surely ought, the just indignation of the whole Court; and it has since been adverted to in many of the public papers, in which several humane proposals have been thrown out as hints for preventing such abuses in future; and Mr. Justice Grose expresses his satisfaction that "these points and topics have attracted the attention of the magistrates of that county (Kent), who have made an order, which if pursued may in future in some respects remedy the evil complained of;" but he does not state to the Court, (or at least the Sun, in which I read the account, does not mention the statement), what that order may be.

Every friend to humanity, Mr. Editor, must rejoice that this dreadful instance of abused power has excited such general attention, and some of the plans proposed to prevent such horrors in future are undoubtedly good, as palliatives. For

instance, it would be well that the names of all poor parish-apprentices should not only be registered, but that these registers should from time to time be inspected by the clergyman, church-wardens, and other humane inhabitants of their respective parishes; that their regular attendance at church should be enforced, and that they should sometimes be personally visited. But are these proposals any thing more than palliatives? Do they strike at the root of the evil? Is there not something in the very nature of the contract itself, which by giving the power of exercising them with impunity, calls forth into action the very worst passions of the human frame?

It is not at all probable that Francis Jeveaux, of whatever atrocities he may since have been guilty, should have set out at first with the intention of treating these unhappy children in the manner he has done. That he must always have been an unprincipled character, we will readily admit, but it does not hence by any means follow that he was naturally cruel, much less that he was such a monster of cruelty as to have taken these unfortunate victims for the purpose of destroying them. His motive, in all probability, was simply the desire of gain from the produce of their labour; and although any view to their benefit can hardly be supposed, yet he may have persuaded himself, and would probably have replied to others, as many an Egyptian and West Indian task-master has done before him, that there could not be any fear of his ill-treating the children committed to his care, as it would counteract the very end he had in view, towards which the preservation of their life and health was essentially requisite.\* It is even possible that at first his very nature would have revolted at the bare mention of such cruelty, and that with Hazael, when forewarned by the prophet of the effect on his mind which temptation and power would hereafter produce, he would have exclaimed, "Is thy ser-

\* To suppose of his previous character worse than is here stated, would indeed be to implicate the parish-officers, and even the magistrates, in an equal share of guilt; for to what less would their having placed unprotected children with such a monster have amounted, than consigning them to destruction of the most dreadful kind, merely to get rid of the expence of supporting them till they should be able to maintain themselves?

want a dog, that he should do this great thing?"\*

Where then shall we seek for the cause of this dreadful catastrophe, if not in the very nature of the contract itself? Are we not justified in supposing that this man, like many other unprincipled men, might have passed through life unstigmatised by any act of singular atrocity, had not a power like that which is given to a master over a poor unfriended parish-apprentice, supplied the temptation? And if such be its operation on the character of the master, and such the miseries which it may entail on the servant, what shall we say of the continuance of the practice?

That a suspicion of the fatal operation of contracts of this sort on the human heart, had struck the mind of Mr. Justice Grose when pronouncing sentence on the culprit, seems, I think, to be implied by his saying, that "the order made by the Kent-magistrates, if pursued, may, in some respects, in future, remedy the evil complained of."

Certain however it is, that the instance under contemplation is by no means a solitary instance. Children bound apprentice for their labour, and more especially girls, whether by a charity-school, by the Foundling-hospital, or by their respective parishes, are always liable to be, and in fact generally are, in some respect or other, unkindly, if not cruelly, treated; and the writer of this paper conceives herself fully authorized to affirm, having paid some attention to the subject, that how much soever, by the adoption of wise and humane regulations, their situation may be ameliorated, yet, that while human nature and the state of society remains what it is at present, children so bound will be less likely than others to conduct themselves well, and must always be exposed to improper and unkind, if not to very cruel, treatment. May she be permitted to refer, for the reasoning on which this assertion is founded, to an account of two charity-schools in the city of York, lately published by herself, in which the case of apprenticeships for labour is pretty fully considered, and the good effects exemplified of entirely abolishing the practice?

In hope of calling the attention of the liberal and humane to a subject which the first law authority in the kingdom has de-

clared to be "an employment worthy of the highest characters." I am, Yours, &c.

York, June 30, 1801. C. CAPPE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I DARE say few literary men have been in company without hearing the question asked frequently, what would it cost to purchase all the new publications of a year? The work entitled *Annals of Philosophy and Literature* has enabled me to answer that question, and beneath will be found an account of the number and value of all the works, whether books or pamphlets, published in London in the year 1800. I cannot help remarking how nearly the total coincides with Windiborn's Account, published in 1791, who estimated them at seven hundred. With respect to the value, it must be observed that the price is taken in boards.

Yours, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

NUMBER and COST of all the NEW PUBLICATIONS, PUBLISHED in LONDON, during the YEAR 1800.

In Agriculture, 18 books, &c.

amounting to	-	-	6	6	0
Antiquities, 15	-	-	27	3	0
Arts, Useful and Fine, 21			9	7	0
Biography, 13	-	-	4	7	0
Chemistry, ditto	-	-	3	16	0
Dictionaries, Grammars, and books of Education, 38			7	14	0
Dramatic, 42	-	-	6	12	0
Ethics and Metaphysics, 6			2	19	0
History, 24	-	-	20	17	0
Law, 24	{		10	4	0
Trials at Law, 7	{				
Mathematics, 5	-	-	2	12	0
Medicine, Surgery, &c.					
60	-	-	15	17	0
Miscellaneous, 34	-	-	18	3	0
Natural History, 9			7	19	0
Novels, 40	-		about 20	0	0
Philosophy, 9	-	-	3	8	0
Philology, 12	-	-	2	12	0
Poetry (including Translations)					
68	-	-	22	6	0
Politics and Political Economy					
119	-	-	10	9	0
Theology, 43	{				
Sermons, 55	{		16	4	0
Voyages and Travels 20			16	10	0
Total number, 693.					
			£	230	5
					0

\* 2 Kings, 10. 13.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

If the following account of a district little known, and yet of no inconsiderable importance, should be thought acceptable to your readers, it is much at your service.

In that part of the principality of Saxe-Cobourg which is contiguous to the great forest of Thuringia, is situated the little canton of Sonnenburg, comprising an extent of about eleven square leagues. Of these nearly eight are taken up by a mountainous projection of the forest, exhibiting a striking assemblage of rocks, and torrents, and woods, with a few villages in the most fertile spots; while the great mass of the population is spread over the remaining three leagues. The whole number of inhabitants is about 13,000, occupying 2200 houses, which are collected into six small towns, and seventy villages and hamlets; their cattle and horses amount to 8500. Potatoes form the chief sustenance of the people, and provisions in general are very cheap.

Destitute of the convenience of water-carriage, and without any materials except those which are furnished by their own rocks and forests, it would be impossible for this little tract of country to support half its present population, without the most patient and unremitting industry. Much of the territory is not suited for the improvements of agriculture; the inhabitants have therefore from time immemorial applied themselves to manufacture, more especially of those various articles that are known over all Europe by the name of *Nuremberg wares*. At the fair of Frankfort they have long enjoyed peculiar privileges, for which they make a yearly acknowledgment to the chief magistrate of samples of their various manufactures. The value of these small articles amounts annually to about 8000l. of which the principal are pill-boxes, sieve-frames, looking-glass frames, chessboards, chessmen and draughts, hand-organs, slates to write on, gun-flints, and a variety of childrens' toys, such as whistles, fiddles, marbles, dolls, baby houses, horses, coaches &c. From the great division of labour many of these articles are sold surprisingly cheap: numbers of little whistles are made, and pass through the hands of three or four workmen, whose wholesale price at Sonnenburg does not exceed four shillings for seventy dozen. Besides the traffic in these small goods, there are three forges worked in the mountains, which, besides supplying the wants of the inhabitants, export tools and implements of wrought iron. Some heat

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rough goods, as timber, potash, lamp-black, and pitch, the produce of their forests, are sent by land to Kronach on the Mayn, whence they are distributed to the districts down the river. At the village of Steinach is a manufacture of Prussian-blue, and at Hoemmern are vitriol works, and black, brown, yellow, red and white earths for the painters. Glücksthal and Lauscha possess glass-houses, where they make bottles, apothecaries' vials, beads, enamel buttons and looking glasses to the annual amount of about 5000l. A manufacture of porcelain has of late been established at Limbach, and already yields a profit of above 3000l. Such are the various methods in which the inhabitants of Sonnenburg render the public tributary to their industry: all the rough materials are the spontaneous produce of their own territory; their manufactures are articles of universal and regular demand in civilized society; industry is the hereditary portion of Germans, and therefore their prosperity is fixed upon as durable a basis as any thing human can be.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE annual meeting of the subscribers to the charity for the Relief of Married Women during lying-in, and Sick Persons, established at Tottenham High Cross, Middlesex, in 1791, was lately held. From an inspection of the books it appears, that the first year only 14 persons were relieved—second year 35—third year 52—fourth year 64—fifth year 78—sixth year 79—seventh year 94—eighth year 91—ninth year 102—tenth year 94.

This useful institution is supported by the trifling subscription of six-pence, weekly, from each subscriber, which supplies linen to every inhabitant of the parish, male or female, who applies for it, in case of sickness; and enables each subscriber to give away two tickets in a year, to either a sick or lying-in person, whom it entitles to eleven shillings, besides the privilege of linen.

This charity was first formed on a very confined scale, under the auspices of eight ladies only: it is now patronized by a numerous and respectable list of subscribers, and has given birth to most of the similar establishments in different parts of the kingdom.

P. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read with pleasure the various descriptions of the State of Society and Manners in many Towns of this Island

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Island and have pursued with delight the meandering paths which many of your Correspondents have led us in their topographical descriptions; but, whilst my eye dwelt with extacy on the happy state of their civilized inhabitants, and my imagination rioted on the romantic scenery, and feasted on the luxurious landscape which surrounded their abodes, I secretly regretted that I was not personally acquainted with many of the objects which excited such sensations of pleasure within me, and I was sorry that I could not join in rearing the monument of affection, to the witness of departed years, or boldly stand up in vindication of its rights. Permit me to avail myself of the improvement of late adopted in your work, by publicly paying a tribute of affection to a place, which, since my first acquaintance with the same, I have often revisited with increased satisfaction; and by attempting to pourtray a sketch of the manners of its inhabitants, the simplicity and unassuming amiableness of which I have often beheld with admiration, and which, though distant, I still remember with unabated pleasure. The subject of the present letter may perhaps to many appear trifling and unimportant; but, when I recollect that the more minutiae every individual branch of knowledge embraces, the more its limits are extended, and the more perfect its system is rendered, I cannot but think that by far the greater part of your readers, who are convinced of the importance of Topographical History, will acknowledge the utility of such an attempt, nor condemn the description of a Village as despicable and insignificant.

In the West-Riding of Yorkshire, at a small distance from the high-road leading from Leeds to Bradford, and almost in the middle between both towns, lies the small, but neat village of *Fulnec*, a settlement of the *United Brethren*.<sup>\*</sup> Situated on the slope of a rising-ground, and assisted by the improvements of agriculture and the embellishments of the gardener, Fulnec presents a striking and agreeable view from the opposite hill; whilst the style and extensiveness of its principal buildings, together with the pleasing symmetry, so unusual in the plan of a village, arrests the attention, and rouses the curiosity of the inquisitive traveller. Unlike many of the settlements of the United Brethren on the

continent, which, for the most part, seem to have been laid out, as chance or a relish for solitude directed, in the most dreary and uncultivated districts, Fulnec is not destitute of beautiful prospects: on the contrary, its situation is on that account peculiarly inviting; and the front view, which presents to the inhabitants a prospect of Tongstall, together with the range of an extensive park, and part of the village, situated on the gradual ascent of the opposite hill, is certainly very picturesque. The village itself consists principally of two long streets, neatly paved; and the buildings in particular of which the lower street is composed, exhibit an handsome appearance; amongst these, the chapel is particularly remarkable for its elegance and simplicity, with which the spacious buildings on either side, the one for the single men, and the other for the single women, agreeably correspond. Of late, several other buildings have been erected, between the chapel and the houses just mentioned; but although the symmetry of the view has, in a manner, been preserved, the effect is, in my opinion, totally lost. Before the front is an elegant terrace leading to the burying-ground; and lower still, is an extensive range of meadows, which in summer exhibit the most smiling appearance of verdure and fertility.

About the middle of the last century, the estate upon which Fulnec now stands bore all the marks of a dreary and uncultivated wild. The land, which now wears the appearance of a smiling Eden, was then partly a rocky and unfruitful soil, partly one continued swamp, overgrown with moss and bulrushes. But that adventurous spirit of enthusiasm which characterizes all the undertakings of the United Brethren—which has led them to explore the icy regions of Labrador and Greenland, and to penetrate into the burning deserts of Africa—was not to be daunted by such trifling obstacles. With indefatigable zeal, the ground was quickly cleared by the new settlers, many of whom had forsaken their families and connections on the continent, to enlist under the banners of the worthy founder of their sect; and, in a short time, the superior cultivation of the estate, on which the small colony was formed, exhibited striking proofs of the industry and unwearied diligence of its inhabitants. Nor was it long before many of the adjacent villagers, led either by curiosity or by a uniformity of principle, flocked to the place, and joined the Brethren. The name of *Lambhill*, which had, at first,

\* Other settlements of the United Brethren in this country, are Oakbrook, in Derbyshire, and Fairfield, in Lancashire; besides which, they have Societies in many of the principal towns.

been given to the settlement, was soon changed into that of Fulnec, after a small village in Moravia, from which country the United Brethren were formerly, on account of their religion, obliged to emigrate; and in the space of a few years, the number of its inhabitants amounted to above 600. Various manufactorys were erected, and the enterprising spirit and industry of the colonists were such, that they quickly found them productive of much profit. The cloathing-business, in particular, was carried on to a very large extent, the greater part of the single men, whose number amounted to above 150, being employed in that line; whilst the majority of the single-women, of whom, more than 200 inhabited the *sisters'-house*, gained their subsistence by spinning.

But, although the novelty of the doctrine\* of the United Brethren, in conjunction with various other circumstances, had enticed many to settle in the place, a great part of the new-comers soon lost their relish for the principles of the Brethren, and found their regulations too rigorous and austere. Unaccustomed to any religious constraint, and unable to submit to the observance of orders and institutions, many of which they considered as a useless restraint, or even militating against the dictates of reason, a large number was induced to quit the Society, and to go elsewhere in quest of those advantages which they had vainly hoped to find amongst the United Brethren. Thus, by degrees, the number of inhabitants in Fulnec has dwindled away; and at present the place contains only 400 persons. In the present age, when nothing is more decried than the very appearance of religious controul, and when freedom of opinion and toleration of principle is fortunately growing daily more predominant, few will, perhaps, be tempted to join the society of a sect, whose principles, it cannot be denied, require, above all things, an implicit obedience to their Ministers, and an entire resignation of many things which a liberal mind is apt to consider as lawful and perfectly innocent.

It would, perhaps, sound ridiculous, were I to speak of the State of Literature

in a village; and yet, even in this particular, Fulnec is, comparatively speaking, far beyond most villages. Whilst few, if any, of the wealthier part of the neighbouring village to which Fulnec belongs, have enjoyed the benefit of a university education, there are a tolerable number in this settlement of the United Brethren, who have prosecuted their studies with no small success in foreign seminaries of learning. Amongst these, the Rev. Mr. Hartley justly deserves to be named. His sermons from the pulpit are manly, eloquent, and persuasive; and the liberality of his sentiments, free from the smallest tincture of bigotry or mysticism, has justly gained him the applause of his small congregation, by whom he is universally admired and revered. Under the inspection of this worthy gentleman, whose talents as a scholar and divine are equally great, the boarding-schools of Fulnec have attained to a great and just repute in the neighbourhood. Convinced of the importance of the education of youth, Mr. Hartley has supplied his schools with able teachers, and has provided them, for the education of boys, with several gentlemen from the university; so that the youth have an excellent opportunity of acquiring, besides the usual branches of science taught at boarding-schools, a competent knowledge of the languages, both ancient and modern; of the mathematics, and of natural history, and natural philosophy in its fullest extent. In the regulations of this institution, he has wisely avoided those two disagreeable extremes, which so often characterize boarding-schools, and has exhibited a plan of education, the principles of which are equally remote from a barbarous severity and a licentious freedom. Nor have his labours been unsuccessful; the large number of young people of both sexes who have frequented the schools of Fulnec sufficiently prove that their parents and guardians are convinced of the utility of his plan, and approve of the means by which it is executed.—I was once the happy father of two hopeful children, whom, previous to my acquaintance with the settlement of the United Brethren, I placed, at the recommendation of a friend, in the school at Fulnec; and I had the inexpressible pleasure to see them, after having spent their time at school, return home to their family, with a considerable stock of learning; and, what was of more satisfaction to the fond parent, with minds uncontaminated by those vices which are so easily to be acquired at a public school.—There is one

\* For a full account of the religious principles of the Brethren, I refer your Readers to a work, entitled, "An Exposition of Christian Doctrine, as taught in the Protestant Church of the Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren, by A. G. Spangenberg."

thing, however, which I cannot pass over here without sensations of regret. It is undoubtedly highly beneficial for the moral conduct of the pupils in a boarding school, to be carefully attended by a great number of masters; but surely, whilst the teachers of a school are indefatigable in their zeal to promote the welfare of the youth intrusted to their care, they should not be suffered to languish in poverty, as I have been informed is the case in this settlement of the United Brethren.—The school is possessed of a small but choice collection of books; and for the improvement and entertainment of such of the inhabitants who choose to read, a variety of periodical publications are regularly taken in.—Besides this, a Museum has lately been opened by Mr. Steinhauer, for public inspection; and as it is well supplied by the Missionaries in the English dominions abroad, it exhibits a tolerable collection of valuable curiosities.—Although it is in vain to expect to find in a village all the fashionable amusements of the town, such as plays, routs, assemblies, &c. which are likewise contrary to the doctrine of the United Brethren, yet concerts are regularly performed every week in Fulnec; and I have more than once been present at a musical performance, which, though not to be compared to the efforts of a city-band, far surpassed my warmest expectations. The general taste for music, which prevails not only in this but in all the settlements of the United Brethren, is certainly to be attributed to the great part which music forms in their religious worship: nor have they been destitute of able composers, particularly in Germany, and the names of Worthington and Latrobe are in high veneration among their societies in this country.

As Philanthropy and universal Charity seem to be the leading principles of the United Brethren, it may easily be imagined, that the settlement of which I now write, is not remiss in exercising those noble duties, the due observance of which, the Divine Founder of the Christian religion so warmly enjoined to his followers. Indeed, so prudent and effective are the regulations which have been adopted by their congregations in general, to succour the distressed and relieve the miseries of their oppressed Brethren, that a real mendicant has scarcely ever been known to dwell among them. Nor is their charity confined to persons of their own denomination alone: by an agreement of the leading persons in Fulnec, a soup-shop was opened during the late severe winter, and this

nourishing article was liberally, though not without certain restrictions, distributed to the poor of the neighbouring villages. Since then, I have been informed, that a Sunday-school has likewise been begun for poor children of both sexes, which, from the well-known perseverance of the undertakers, promises much success.

It is difficult for a person unacquainted with the nature of the establishment of the United Brethren to conceive the bare possibility of the astonishing regularity and order which are so conspicuous in every thing; but, if he reflects that a perfect unanimity in doctrine pervades the whole Society, (for none but persons belonging to the United Brethren are permitted to live in their settlements), his astonishment will, perhaps, subside, and he will recognize the potent sway which congenial sentiments, particularly in religion, bear over mankind. Unbiased by those petty animosities which so often originate among illiberal minds upon subjects of a religious tendency, the inhabitants of Fulnec and other settlements of the United Brethren are able to carry the most arduous undertakings into effect. Of this, their extensive missions in the remotest quarters of the globe, which could never have been executed without the joint concurrence and support of the whole community, is a convincing proof.—Their implicit obedience to their lot, and their resignation to submit to the decrees of the same, even in cases which reason or human prudence are sufficiently able to decide, evinces, in my opinion, a firm belief in the divine guidance of it, strongly tinctured with mystic enthusiasm.—How far the separation of the sexes can be approved, I shall not pretend to determine. The sentiments of the celebrated author of "*Wanley Penson; or, the Melancholy Man*," upon this subject, are probably well known to the generality of your Readers. He speaks, if I mistake not, in favour of the *Sisters'-houses*, as an asylum for that sex, which is exposed to such numerous dangers; but condemns the *Brethren's-houses*, as an hindrance to marriage, and even as prejudicial to the interests of the state. The manners of the United Brethren, as described by this author, though certainly taken from life, are, however, far from being a faithful representation of the United Brethren of the present day, and can only be applied to the state of their congregations shortly after their establishment in this country. It is true, those principles are still in force among them, which direct

rect an almost total separation of the sexes, and the division of the sexes again into choirs ; nor have any of their religious ceremonies, as Love-feasts, the Pediluvium, &c. been abolished ; but that strange appearance of mysticism, and that cold reserve towards strangers, which was formerly, and, I believe, justly, imputed to the United Brethren, has almost totally subsided ; and their language and hymns are, for the most part, free from that amorous and mystic enthusiasm which, at a certain epocha, characterized the writings and verses of many of their leaders, but to which their respectable Founder, Count Zinzendorf, was an entire stranger.

But it is not my intention, Mr. Editor, to trouble you with a tedious descent upon the doctrines and regulations of the United Brethren, a task, which I find myself equally incapable of executing and unwilling to attempt ; I shall therefore crave your attention to a few remarks upon the present state of trade in Fulnec, and then beg leave to conclude.—With the decrease of inhabitants, as mentioned above, it is natural to suppose that the manufactures and other branches of trade in Fulnec were either entirely ruined, or materially injured. At present, no business of any kind whatever is carried on to so great an extent, as formerly. A great part of the single-women (*single-sisters*), whose number, at present, amounts to about 200, are employed in making embroidery, with orders for which they are supplied by different houses in London ; whilst the single-men (*single-brethren*), who have, by degrees, dwindled away to 30, are employed in different businesses belonging to their house. One particular branch of trade deserves notice, I mean, the manufactory of spinning-wheels according to Mr. J. Antes's\* newest inventions, which is superintended by an ingenious mechanic, Mr. Planta. — It cannot, however, be expected, that the manufactures of Fulnec will ever attain to their former flourishing state, as long as the principles upon which they are chiefly conducted at present, remain in force. As few of the trades are suffered to remain in the hands of individuals, but are the joint property of the Society, to whom the sole profits devolve (which are appropriated

towards defraying a variety of unavoidable expences); it is natural to suppose, that few persons are found willing to undertake the management of the same, upon the low terms which are usually proposed ; nor can any thing be more pernicious to the interests of the community, than that strange custom of committing the concerns of different branches of trade, by way of reward for past services, into the hands of persons who are often wholly ignorant of the business. By adopting more liberal principles in this respect, and by encouraging trades of every kind, the greater part of the congregations of the United Brethren abroad have attained to a singular perfection in various branches, and display a state of prosperity far superior to what is seen in their settlements in this island. Nor can it for a moment be doubted, that the principles of the Societies of the Brethren in Germany are particularly favourable to the promotion of trade, when we reflect, that many of the foreign princes have so liberally encouraged their settlements.—Even the great King of Prussia, Frederick II. was so well convinced of the advantage which he derived from their colonies, that he invited them to settle in his dominions ; and, almost contrary to the principles of the Prussian Government, gladly consented to exempt them from bearing arms.

Should any remarks in the present Essay be erroneous, or any assertions unfounded, for which, although I have made the strictest enquiries into the circumstances here detailed, I cannot sufficiently vouch, it will perhaps excite one or another of the community to rectify those mistakes, and correct those errors into which I may have fallen, by exposing them in a subsequent paper, through the medium of your valuable work.

Like most persons with whom I have conversed concerning the doctrines and manners of the United Brethren, I must confess, I was at first not a little prejudiced against the same, by the strange accounts which I had either heard or read of their Societies. A nearer acquaintance, however, with their principles, and with many respectable individuals belonging to their community, has sufficiently convinced me, that those accounts were, for the most part, false ; and I gladly seize the present opportunity to subscribe myself,

A FRIEND OF THE BRETHREN.

May 20th, 1801.

For

\* For an account of the same, see, " *Memoirs of the Royal Society.*" Mr. Antes has, of late, made himself known to the literary world, by his " *Remarks upon Egypt.*"

*For the Monthly Magazine.*  
The ENQUIRER, No. XXV.  
ON HEREDITARY VIRTUE.

MAY not virtue become hereditary? May not the habits of morality, at first acquired by individuals through the continued influence of good government and good education, become, in the course of a few generations, so far *congenite*, as to affect the organization of the brain, and thus be transmissive to posterity? I am eager to answer in the affirmative.

There is not any dispensation of Providence so trying to the heart, and so unaccountable by the head of a philosopher, as the melancholy train of hereditary maladies which visit the innocent offspring of licentious parents; infants who are born to suffer, as it were, under a penal law of life, and to whom nature seems to deny the tranquil happiness that attends the mere consciousness of existence. The critics have been somewhat at a loss to account for the poetical injustice committed by Virgil, in placing the sons of infants at the entrance of the infernal regions.

*Continuo auditæ voces, vagitus et ingens,  
Infantumque animæ flentes in limine primo,  
Quos dulcis vita exfortes, et ab ubere raptos,  
Abstulit, atra dies, et funere mersit acerbo.*

Might not the pious poet have intended particularly to describe the morbid progeny of vicious parents, and to have selected such a place for their doubtful and ambiguous criminality, confounding, in his uncertain ethics, the sufferings of the children with the sins of their progenitors? However conjectural this may be, I must add my conviction, that the debasement and degradation of our mental powers are liable in the same manner to descend by inheritance. He who habituates his nature to vice and servility will impress a proclivity, *anterior* to any possible effect of education, on his yet unborn child. Let every parent feel the truth!—And the nation, which for a series of years has naturalized its habits of indolence or corruption, will have little chance of regeneration by its internal energies. Let every people believe in this fact!

From such a view of human nature I feel refreshment and consolation in reflecting that health, and that virtue (the health of the soul), may, with equal certainty, be propagated to posterity. My idea is this: That by a proper manner of unfolding and perfecting the faculties and dispositions of the individual, the early custom (and education is nothing more) will, in time, become the moral habit, and the moral habit will at length grow

into the physical constitution, which, after a few generations, will devolve in succession, with at least as great certainty as hereditary maladies, and by thus effectually counterbalancing the misery they occasion, will vindicate Providence, and console the heart that revolts at the sight of unmerited suffering. In the same way I think the manners of a people, which are nothing more than prevalent habits of the plurality, may become intimately and physically united with the morals, and consequently with the happiness, of a whole people, and being as it were incorporated into their nature, humanity may not only arrive at that state of perfection in which every individual becomes a law to himself, but in which the whole society may become like an individual, confident of the hereditary morality of his descendant. Thus human nature, in its personal or national character, may be bred downward, until the animal organization become so vitiated, that a public will as certainly tend to corruption, as a person will succeed to the inheritance of consumption; while, on the other hand, the individual and the public may be bred up to physical and constitutional virtue and happiness.

I wish to believe that this theory is practically exemplified among certain classes and descriptions of mankind; and I will venture to ask, if the family of Christians, called Quakers, do not illustrate, in no small degree, this doctrine of hereditary virtue, this innate innocence, this primitive purity and instinctive aptitude for the truth and the right, getting such an assimilation with the bodily frame, as to germinate with the first principles of existence? I know not whether it may appear the credulity of imagination, but I think that the distinguishing attribute of this sect—*Equanimity*—has been so long the principle of education, that it is now become not a second but an original nature, and is discoverable in that undisturbed regularity of features, particularly among the females—that placidity of countenance—by which I do not mean merely those irradiations of good-humour, equally superficial and evanescent, but an infelt serenity of soul—a deeply-charactered composure—which has impressed the more solid and permanent organization.

Quakers have been called the Jesuits of Protestantism; but I rather think they are, on the whole, the best copyists of their Master, and of primitive Christianity, in their practice, though, perhaps, not altogether

together so in doctrine. Jesuits indeed they are, for they live in the practice of that rightful equality which Jesus was sent to inculcate by his doctrine and example—an equality not merely a fiction in the ceremonial of public worship, but which goes abroad and mixes with the duties and relations of life—an equality built upon this truth, that my rights are your duties, and your duties are my rights; and thus it being impossible to take away a right from another without the violation of a duty, the vice and misery of mankind must proceed from the unequal distribution consequent upon one part having lost their rights, and therefore, of necessity, another part having forgotten their duties. Without distinctions of rank, of order—without supporting any priesthood, the Quakers prove their vital Christianity in their deportment—in their temperance, regularity, cleanliness (the virtue of the body, as virtue is the cleanliness of the soul)—in their serene cheerfulness, in their domestic economy, in their maintenance of their own poor, in their parental care and attention to charities, in their bounty to the honest and unfortunate bankrupt, in their proper sense of the precariousness of life, by admonishing and enforcing the seasonable settlement of their property, in collecting together, at stated times, with the familiarity of friendship and the brotherhood of humanity, and, flowing from a long consistency of such moral habits, a character of countenance, a kind of reflected glory from the face of their Divine Master, which beautifies the external visage, and makes such men equally respected by the refined politician and the ferocious savage. Mirabeau bowed to them from the Chair of the Convention, ; and when the Indians meet them in the desert, the cry of battle ceases, the tomahawk drops out of the hand, and they say to one another—“ These are the men of PEACE !”

As an instance of that inverted education, which in process of years has influenced the animal constitution, I would mention the Jews, in whose gloomy and anti-social visage, suspicious look, timid air, general diminutiveness, and mean physiognomy, I see the degradation of nature, and an instinct of servitude. Recollecting that I once was an Irishman, I contemplate with disgust and horror what humiliating effects may be produced by the loss of OUR COUNTRY, until at length we reluctantly cast our eyes on the place of our nativity, and disperse our-

selves into every corner of the globe, to be tolerated only by the contempt of all nations. If the native Irish have been bred downward into a state of bigotry and barbarism, it is because, through the continued agency of a miserable maxim of government, they have been politically insulated in the island they inhabit, and expatriated in their own country. Their religious system has been (strange as it may sound) endeared to them by persecution, and the crimes of our ancestors in their misrule of Ireland are punished in the epidemical moral maladies—in the hereditary constitutional bias to riot and rebellion—which has been for so many years the political education of the country. The Jews may be said to remain, even in their dispersion, still insulated, by their manners, and their prejudices, but more than all by connecting, like the Mahometans, all knowledge, or every thing worthy to be known or regarded, with their religious system. While the Koran, the Talmud, or the Vedas, are supposed, in the estimation of their respective followers, to include not only the religious, but the civil and municipal law; all innovation must appear an impiety, and ignorance, credulity, with excessive proud predilection, will be the constant concomitants of character, and will have even a hereditary influence, noxious to posterity. This identity of the civil and religious code is in other countries only an alliance of church and state; but this system has been attended, in a great degree, with the same effect of throwing a sort of religious horror upon all political innovation, and making the Reformer be deemed an atheist as assuredly as he is accounted a rebel. It is this commixture of religious and political interests which has instilled into this war the venom of persecution; and while I in part agree with the writer who assigns the barbarities committed by the lower Catholics, in the late rebellion, to the ferocious bigotry of religion (the natural and necessary disease flowing from ignorance and political incarceration), I might ask, whether the peculiar exasperation of this war is not, in the first instance, ascribable to that specific rancour infused by another order of men, who have put whole classes of the people under the anathema of impiety and atheism. I might ask, whether there can be, in its effects on the manners of every rank, so truly an Anti-christian and Anti-social conspiracy, as that of an exclusive religion, whatever be its name, either that which denounces

denounces the eternal sufferings of another life, upon all those of a different communion, and thus instigates the ferocity of a Popish populace; or that which restricts all the blessings and benefits of this life to one particular mode of worshipping God, and thus instigates to that unfeeling selfishness of character, which I consider to be the dissolution of the body political, as putrefaction is of the natural body.

Though the despotism of two penal codes, that of the priesthood in cultivating ignorance, and that of mal-administration in the political insulation of the Irish people, they have been so long kept, if I may use the expression, in a state of solitary confinement, as must influence the very constitution of the national character. I think, if the new-born children of a Quaker, of a Jew, and of a wandering Gypsy, were nurtured and bred under the same roof, and in the same manner, they would, notwithstanding, manifest a hereditary and constitutional difference of both physical and moral character; and I believe a nation may be bred downward to such a degree, by design, or by neglect, that it will require the process of some generations, to re-ascend to that common perfectibility of human nature, which develops the seeds of knowledge and virtue. Or, "as to make a tree bear better fruit than it used to do, it is not any thing you can do to the boughs, but it is the stirring of the earth, and putting new mould about the roots that must work it;" so, may not great political revolutions be periodically necessary to diffuse, and intermingle the seed of society, and place it in such a soil of new circumstances, as is better suited to the growth and maturation of moral character?

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

#### DESCRIPTION of the GALLERY of ANTIQUES in the CENTRAL MUSEUM of the ARTS in PARIS—With a Plate.

(Continued from p. 499.)

V. Salle d' Apollon.

THIS hall\* is ornamented with four beautiful pillars of red oriental granite, (ffff.) each of which is four mètres, and one decimètre high, and forty-three centimètres in diameter. The two which stand on each side of the Apollo of Belvedere, came from the church at Aix-la Chapelle, in which was the mausoleum of Charlemagne. The floors of the first three halls are of inlaid work; but this, the Hall of Laocoön, and the next following, where the statues of the Muses stand, are paved with rare and beautiful marble.

\* Hall of Apollo.

The ceilings of the preceding halls contain paintings in fresco: in this it is white. A beautiful large octagonal table, of oriental red granite, indicated on the plan by the letter *m*, occupies the middle of the apartment.

No. 125. *Mercury*, known by the name of *Antinous* of the Belvedere, (or *Mercure Latton*.)

No. 126. Over this statue they have fixed into the wall a bas-relief, representing the *Throne of Saturn*. On an architectonic base, in the middle of the bas-relief, stands a kind of throne, partly covered with drapery. On the *sappedaneum*, or foot-stool, there is a globe besetrewed with stars, and enriched with the zodiac. On the left, two winged Genii bear Saturn's crooked knife, or the *barpē*; on the other side, two other Genii seem to contend for the sceptre of the God. This bas-relief, of Pentelican marble, was many years in the Hall of Antiques of the Louvre. Italy possesses many such bas-reliefs, of the same size, and in the same style. There are two in the choir of the church of San Vitale at Ravenna, and represent the Throne of Neptune; a third is in the church della Madonna de' Miracoli, in Venice; and a fragment of a fourth, representing the Throne of Apollo, is at Rome, in the Villa Ludovisi.

No. 127. A small statue of Grecian marble, *Apollo Sauroctonus*; or, The Slayer of Lizards: he is exactly in the same attitude as the one in the Museum Pio-Clementinum: only the sculptor who repaired the statue, has very improperly put a lyre into his hand.

No. 128. A small Statue of *Mercury*; remarkable on account of the various attributes which are united in it. It has wings on the head, the caduceus in the hand, the tortoise under the left foot, and leans on a small pilaster ornamented with arabesques, such as were placed at the barriers of the Gymnasia.

No. 129. A *Venus* coming out of the bath; in her left hand she holds a towel to wipe herself with, and with the right she covers her bosom. She stands in the attitude of the Venus sculptured by Menophant. At her side stands a small square box; instead of which, the Gnidian Venus, by Praxiteles, to which she in other respects bears a great resemblance, has a vase. This statue, of Grecian marble, was taken from the Gallery at Versailles. The left hand, only, is by a modern artist.

No. 130. A small statue of *Mars*, with helmet and buckler.—(Lunesian marble.)

No. 131. A young naked *Apollo*, of Parian marble, with the lyre in his left-hand. The torso of this statue is executed in an excellent style of workmanship: the rest has been well supplied by a modern artist.

No. 132. A statue commonly called *Urania*, because Girardon, who restored the head and arms that were lost, placed upon her head a crown

a crown of stars, and put a roll into her hand. Her attitude, and the motion of her left-hand to hold up a part of her garment (as sufficiently appears from the folds, which are executed with great taste) might lead us to conjecture that it is a *Spes*. This statue was taken from the Gallery at Versailles.

No. 133. A well-preserved statue, of hard Grecian marble, which represents the *Delpic Apollo*, supported by the tripod, and with a branch of laurel in his left hand. The parts supplied by a modern artist have been executed agreeably to ancient Greek coins. This statue stood formerly in the Chateau of Ecouen, near Paris.

No. 134. A *Tripod*, of Pentelican marble, found at Ostia in 1775. Taken from the Museum Pio-Clementinum.

No. 135. An *Antinous*, in the same attitude as the *Antinous* from the Museum Capitolineum.

No. 136. *Isis Salutaris*; from the Museum-Pio-Clementinum.

No. 137. A small, well-preserved statue of *Minerva*, of Lunesian marble, with remarkable attributes. At her feet is the serpent, the often invisible guardian of her temple at Athens: her shield rests on a winged giant, with serpent-feet, and with the stem of a tree as a weapon in his hand:—probably the giant Pallas or Enceladus.

No. 139. *Mars Victor*, a statue of Pentelican marble, into the hands of which the artist who repaired it, placed a globe of the world and a scepter, because he believed it to be a Roman Emperor.

No. 140. A small *Melpomene*, found in Attica.—(Parian marble.)

No. 141. A small statue of *Juno*, of Pentelican marble, with the drapery most tastefully executed. The arms are by a modern sculptor.

No. 142. The *Capitoline Venus*.  
No. 143. Above the last mentioned statue a beautiful bas-relief is fixed into the wall. It represents a *Suoyetaurij*, and was formerly in the vestibule of the Library of St. Mark, at Venice. Antonio Lafreri published a copper-plate-engraving of it in 1553, at which time it seems to have been in the Palace of St. Mark in Rome.

No. 145. The *Apollo of Belvedere*. On the 16th of last Brumaire (two days before the opening of the Gallery), Bonaparte, accompanied by a numerous retinue, visited it, and affixed between the plinth and pedestal, the following inscription:

*La Statue d'Apollon, qui s'élève sur ce piédestal,  
Trouvée à Antium sur la fin du XVe Siècle,  
Placée au Vatican, par Jules II, au Commencement  
du XVIe,  
Conquise l'An V. de la République, par l'Armée  
d'Italie,*

*Sous les Ordres du Général Bonaparte,  
A été fixée ici le 21 Germinal An VIII.  
Première Année de son Consulat.*

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On the back stood the following inscription:

*Bonaparte, Ier Consul*

*Cambacères, II Consul*

*Lebrun, IIIe Consul*

*Lucien Bonaparte, Ministre de l'Intérieur.*

The pedestal of the Apollo is on a perron two steps high, so that it is elevated above the statues standing near it, and may be seen from the Hall of the Laocoön by the admiring crowd which is constantly assembled before it.—In front, beside the steps of the perron, stand:

No. 144. Two *Sphinxes*, of red oriental granite; both from the Museum Pio-Clementinum. The perron itself is paved with the most precious marble. In the middle, six tables of antique mosaic work are inlaid, representing, besides other ornaments, animals drawn by birds.

No. 146. *Venus of Arles*, which was found in that city in the year 1651, and had till now been preserved in the Gallery at Versailles. Of hard, rather ash-coloured marble. When Girardon repaired it, he put a mirror into her left, and an apple into her right-hand. By being placed so near to the Capitoline Venus, this statue is rather thrown into the shade. Perhaps it would have a more pleasing effect, if no statue stood on each side of that of Apollo.

No. 147. Above the *Venus of Arles* a bas-relief is inserted into the wall, representing a *Conclamation*. It is of Lunesian marble, and has been for many years past in the Hall of Antiques in the Louvre. Maffei and Dom Martin saw it there, and published drawings of it. It seems however to be only an imitation of an antique work of art, and probably was made so late as the commencement of the 16th century.

No. 148. The *Indian Bacchus*, with the Greek inscription “*Sardanapalus*;” from the Museum Pio-Clementinum. Mongez, member of the National Institute, has endeavoured to prove, to the great astonishment of Visconti, in a prælection, which is printed in the *Decade Philosophique*, l'an IX. No. 5. page 265, that this image (executed in a beautiful Grecian style!) is a portrait-statue of Eleogabalus, who, Herodian tells us, resembled the beautiful image of Bacchus.

No. 149. *Hercules*, carrying the little *Telaphus* in his arms:—or *Hercules Commodus*, as it is commonly called. From the Belvedere.

No. 150. An *Apollo*, of hard Grecian marble, which stood formerly at the *Bosquet de la Colonnade* in the Garden of Versailles. It is in the same attitude as the Lycian Apollo described by Lucian; the right-arm lies on the head; and in the left, which rests on a stump of a tree entwined with a serpent, he probably held his bow.

No. 151. The *Egyptian Antinous* which was dug out of the ruins of the Villa Adriani. This statue is of Pentelican marble, and formerly stood in the Museum Capitolineum.

No. 152. *Bacchus*, in the attitude of rest, cloathed in the *nebris*. This statue, of excellent

cellent workmanship, and in a good state of preservation, was formerly in the Gallery at Versailles. Mellan published a print of it.

No. 153. A beautiful colossal *Bust of Serapis*; from the Vatican Museum.

No. 154. A *Mercury*, of Pentelican marble, exactly in the attitude of that of the Vatican, No. 125. This was still more clearly characterised by some attributes in the head, for instance, he had two holes, into which the wings had evidently been fixed; and part of the caduceus is likewise ancient.

No. 155. The *Capitoline Juno*; according to others, a *Melpomene*. From the Museum Capitolinum.

No. 156. One of the most beautiful statues of Bacchus extant, of Pentelican marble. He is quite naked, and in a careless manner rests his left-arm on the trunk of a tree. The head, which is in a state of perfect preservation, and from which the long locks of hair flow down to the breast, is encircled with ivy and the Bacchic fillet.

No. 157. Over the Bacchus a bas-relief is fixed into the wall. It is modelled after one in the Villa Borghese, and represents five young women, holding one another's hands, and dancing round a temple.

VI. Salles des Muses.\*—No. 165. A head of *Bacchus*.

No. 166. A pillar of Oriental granite; somewhat dark-grey and green, with slight shadowings of rose-colour, and white spots. The base and capital are of bronze, gilded, and richly ornamented.

No. 167. A *Head of Hippocrates*, as it is called. Of Pentelican marble.

No. 168. *Calliope*.—From the Museum Pio-Clementinum.

No. 169. *Apollo Musagetæ*.—From the same.

No. 170. *Clio*.—From the same.

No. 171. *Melpomene*.—From the same.

No. 172. A *Hermes* of Pentelican marble, with a head of *Socrates*. It is engraved and described in the VIIth Vol. of the Museum Pio-Clementinum.

No. 173. *Polyhymnia*.—From the same Museum.

No. 174. *Head of an Indian bearded Bacchus*; long supposed to be a head of *Plato*.

No. 175. The *Bust of Homer*, from the Capitoline-Museum.

No. 176. *Erato*.

No. 178. *Euterpe*.

No. 179. *Terpsichore*.

No. 180. *Urania*.

No. 181. *Tbalia*.—All five from the Museum Pio-Clementinum.

No. 177. A *Euripides-Hermes*, of Pentelican marble; stood formerly in the Academy of Mantua; as likewise,

No. 184. The *Head of Virgil*, as it is called.

No. 182. Another *Head of Socrates*.

No. 183. A very beautiful pillar of African marble.

These are the antiques which are at present placed in the six apartments which have already been opened. When the whole is completed, the principal entrance will be in front, immediately from the Place de Louvre into the Hall which in the Plan is called *Hall of the Torso*. Whether more apartments will be fitted up for the reception of antiques, is not yet determined upon; but it is very probable that there will, especially if all the reliefs and smaller antiques, which are partly very disadvantageously placed in the upper rooms of the Gallery of Paintings, and partly in the National Library, should be united to the Central Museum.

In some of the rooms, as for instance in that of the Belvedere Apollo, the windows are built up breast-high; denoted in the plan by parallel lines. In winter the rooms are well warmed, by means of flues or *tuyaux de chaleur*, as they are called. In the vestibule through which the visitors at present pass into the inner court, some modern bronzes are placed, *cccc* in the Plan. In the *Hall of Illustrious Men*, pillars stand on a breast-high wall, *bb*, by which the halls are separated from one another. During the first three decades after the opening of the Gallery, the afflux of gaping spectators was, as it might be expected, very great, and somewhat troublesome to artists and real amateurs. But the flood of public curiosity will soon subside, and then nothing can surpass the still enjoyment of the spectacle here presented to the man of taste.—The light, upon the whole, is excellent, and the distribution of the statues has been made with great judgment, as in general they occupy in the very high apartments the places where they may be viewed to the greatest advantage. The group of the Laocoön, in particular, when seen from the principal entrance, will have a more sublime effect, than even Apollo of Belvedere at present when viewed from the Hall of the Laocoön.—That the sculptors of the New French school are not unworthy of daily having before them the most perfect models of antiquity, will probably soon be proved, by the increasing excellency of their productions. At least we may augur well from the bas-relief, of four feet and a half, by *Moille*, which, soon after the opening of the exhibition, was placed over the door that at present leads to the Gallery.

\* Hall of the Muses.

lery. It represents Minerva, as the Patroness of the Arts and Sciences, holding a lyre in one hand, and a crown of laurel in the other. Both the purity of the design and masterly execution of this figure have met with general and well merited approbation.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

EXTRACTS from a LETTER of the Rev.  
H. TOULMIN, dated CHILACOTHAC,  
Territory North West of the OHIO, 19th.  
of April, 1801.

THIS place is on the Scioto river, about 40 miles from where it empties into the Ohio. It is beautifully situated, and, though laid off but four years ago, is become a considerable place. When I came down the Ohio, the Scioto was the most dangerous part of the western country for Indians. I passed it with dread. The settlements are now wonderfully extended and scattered over the whole country. I came hither to buy land for a gentleman in Massachusetts and myself, which is selling for the taxes due on it; but fear it will be almost labour lost. We purchased between 70 and 80,000 acres at Frankfort last winter, of which I expect we shall save a good deal. But I shall be forced to sell when the titles are ascertained, as the taxes on so much will be very burthensome. I have been much concerned to hear of the extravagant prices you have been forced to give for provisions: with us, on the other hand, flour has been four dollars and a half a barrel of 196 pounds: Wheat half-a-dollar a bushel: Beef, by the carcase, one dollar and three-quarters per 100lb. Much flour has been sent to New Orleans for exportation; but we are told that some of your ships have blocked up the mouth of our river, the Mississippi. Often have I wished that the intercourse between this country and yours were such as to admit of my sending a few barrels to you. Enough flour has been sold to give us some little money among us; of which there is, at present, an amazing scarcity: as the poor officers of government have felt to their cost, their salaries being all reduced.

There is at present a wonderful stirr of religion (as the phrase is) in Kentucky. Hundreds of people are baptized in several neighbourhoods, sometimes twenty a day. But this, not because the understanding is convinced—not because they have read the Scriptures and admire them—not because they are convinced of the truth of Christianity, and deem it right to

make a profession of their belief—but because they have once or twice dropped into a meeting-house, where the preacher has threatened damnation to the unconverted, and promised heaven to the baptised—where the groanings and lamentations of the minister—the screamings and clappings of the people—the experiences of the converted, and all the train of apparatus calculated to operate on the imagination, have assured them, that the only path to happiness is to be baptised, and to observe the great characteristics of conversion; viz. an abhorrence of dancing, music, and card-playing.

I am looking with a good deal of anxiety for Mr. ——, &c. If he will prosecute his business here,\* he may make a handsome property; for we must manufacture goods for our own consumption. Indeed, at present, industrious farmers make cloth enough to clothe their own families. Even our governor's daughters are spinners: and their example has its influence on others, who affected to feel themselves above it: but they all want the right implements.

Dr. —— (Mr. ——'s friend) is at Lexington. He has repeatedly laid at my house. He came on account of his land here, which he purchased in London; I think it is 20,000 acres; but the greater part I fear very indifferent, and bought very dearly: being in a poor, mountainous part of the country.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE facility with which my last communication received admission into your Magazine has induced me again to trouble you: and, in consequence, I now send you *A Sketch of a Journey from Copenhagen to Hamburg*, which, though containing little information, may perhaps be rendered interesting by the present political state of the North of Europe.

The distance from Copenhagen to Hamburg by land (as it is termed) is about 70 Danish miles.† There are three modes of going this journey, which are:

\* That of a cotton-manufacturer.

† The Danish mile is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  English miles nearly, i.e.  $14\frac{3}{4}$  Danish miles make a degree of  $69\frac{1}{2}$  miles. It is difficult to compute the exact distance in some parts of this route, as the road is only measured in the island of Zealand: but the whole may be reckoned at about 310 English miles. In the following sketch, when I mention distance, it will, to prevent calculations, be in English miles.

first, that of purchasing a carriage, and travelling with post-horses. This is the most expensive way of travelling; and though in this case it is usual to dispose of the carriage at Hamburg, yet it will hardly sell for half its cost. The second mode is travelling extra-post: and the third is with the common post, which carries the mail, and which leaves Copenhagen twice a week. This latter is a very expeditious but disagreeable mode of travelling, as the passengers are allowed a very short time at each stage for refreshment. The post travels very quick; the whole journey is usually performed, in summer, in 5*½* hours, and the greater part of the way with only two horses. But the mode of travelling adopted by those who have cheapness for their object, is by water, in a packet-boat to Kiel, and from thence by land to Hamburg. After examining these several modes, I preferred that of extra-post, for these reasons; 1st because it is less expensive than purchasing a carriage; 2d, you are not liable to detention on the road; and, 3d, it is of course much more pleasant and agreeable than the common post. As I wished to see the country, the packet-boat was out of the question.

The journey extra-post is performed in an open carriage with four wheels, called a waggon (Dan. "Waggan"), the driver of which sits on a small seat in the front; and in the body of the machine, which is generally hung on leather, are two or three seats, with room also for the baggage. Some of these carriages are well hung, and not inelegantly made, but in general little can be said in their praise. They are called Holstein post-waggons; the style having been brought from that country. The extra-post is established by the Government for the accommodation of travellers; the charge is regulated, and the driver wears the king's livery (scarlet faced with yellow), with a small French-horn slung across his shoulder, which he blows when any carriages stop the way, and they immediately make room for him to pass. The post-houses on the road are obliged to provide horses; and in case the passengers insist upon it, they must not be detained more than a quarter of an hour at each post-house.

I left Copenhagen for Roskild, the 8th of April 1796, in a hackney-coach (if I may be allowed the expression), accompanied by a friend who was also going to England. These vehicles are as easily procured in Copenhagen as in London. There are about 180 in constant use;

some of which are always ready in the stable-yards; the fare of them is moderate, the horses are not bad, and the coachmen are generally very civil. They do not go farther from Copenhagen than to Roskild.

In my last, I conducted you to the King's new market, instead of crossing which diagonally to the king's theatre, we, to avoid the ruins, kept to the right, along the side on which is the new town, and passed through *Gronné-gadé* (Anglicè Green street). This is a fine broad street, half a mile in length, containing some handsome houses\*: it divides the old town, which is on the left, from the new town. At the upper end of this street are the ramparts, † at the foot of which is a road for carriages, extending round the greater part of the city. We proceeded along this road till we reached the West Gate, through which we passed over the fosse, by means of a draw-bridge, to the high road. The first object which strikes the traveller here, is the obelisk formerly mentioned, and a mile farther on the road is the *Skydē bān*, called by the English, the Shooting-house. This house is fitted up as a place of public entertainment; and is well attended, particularly on a Sunday-evening, by the citizens of Copenhagen. Near this a very excellent road turns off to the right; it is broad and straight, about a mile in length, and planted on each side with a double row of fine trees, something like the Mall in St. James's-park: it leads into the high road to Elsinore. About a mile and a half further, after ascending a hill, we arrived at the palace of Fredericksburg. Here we looked back and bade farewell to Copenhagen, which I could not do without feeling some regret, as the Danes by their treatment gave me every reason to be satisfied with my stay there. They are certainly hospitable to strangers, and appear to be particularly fond of the English.‡

\* The reader would have a very good idea of Copenhagen, if he were to procure a plan of that city to refer to, when he peruses this as well as my former Sketch. Without this aid, I should despair of making any relation of this kind plain or perspicuous.

† The ramparts are the usual promenade in the summer season for the *beau-monde*: and for a trifling sum (4 or 5 rix-dollars) a ticket may be purchased, which enables the proprietor to ride on horseback on them without molestation.

‡ Indeed this was the case on most parts of the Continent, before this destructive war and its attendant consequences cut off all direct communication of the greater part of it with England.

The appearance of Copenhagen from this eminence is grand, though at the same time it could not be viewed with unmixed pleasure, as several of the fine churches were without their spires, and surrounded by scaffolding for the purpose of repairing the damage done by the late terrible fire.

Descending the hill we lost sight of the metropolis, and pursued our journey to Roskild. There is nothing worthy of relation on the road; the country is well cultivated, and at intervals we have a view of the sea. The boundaries of the fields are chiefly banks of clay. On a former journey I had occasion to remark that in this part of the country the fields were ploughed with horses yoked together, sometimes to the number of eight or more, when two or three would have answered the purpose. On our arrival at Roskild, which is 18 miles from Copenhagen, we discharged our coach, and found good accommodations provided for us by our servant, whom we had sent on before for that purpose, as it was our intention to remain here a few days.

*Roskild*, formerly called *Roeskilde*, is at present a small town, containing about 200 houses. Some centuries ago, when it was the metropolis of Denmark, it was situated immediately on the bay of *Ise fjord*, from which it is now half a mile distant. The court was held here, and it contained the kings' palace, the cathedral, and thirty other churches and monasteries. All that now remains of ancient Roeskilde is the cathedral, where the royal families of Denmark have for many ages been buried, and the ruins of a royal palace.\* The cathedral, which is not large nor magnificent, was built A. D. 930: its architecture is more simple than the Gothic style. It contains some monuments which are worth attention; particularly four elegant *mausolea* in alabaster of late kings and queens. These were executed in Italy, and the workmanship does great credit to the abilities of the artist. A book is given to those who view the cathedral, which contains an account of the royal personages buried here, and of the great

actions which they performed in their life-time. (Of course the battles which they gained are not forgotten). By this book it appears that the first king who was buried here was Harold Blaaetand,\* A.D. 980. and the last was Frederic V. (surnamed the Great,) buried A. D. 1766. There is little in the churches in Denmark, or indeed in any of the reformed churches in other countries, which attracts attention, as they have no paintings, and the sculpture that sometimes makes its appearance is seldom above mediocrity. This want of decoration is not a subject of complaint in the Roman Catholic churches on the Continent, in which the eye is often wearied by the continual and unvaried round of altars, paintings, and sculptures. This town is famous for a treaty of peace having been signed here, between the Swedes and Danes in 1658, which is called "the peace of Roskild." The houses are old, and no trade is carried on except by the country-people for their implements of agriculture, &c. During our stay a fair was held, at which, as the French would say, we *assisted*; there was a good shew of horses, of which a few were saddle-horses, but the bulk consisted of those calculated for labour. A good draught-horse might have been purchased for 30 or 40 rix-dollars (6l. or 8l. sterling). The Danish horses are in general bony and sure-footed, but (according to the horse-dealers' phraseology) they have no blood. In Copenhagen and in the army, German and English horses are much in use.

We left Roskild the 12th of April in an extra-post-waggon, and we now had cause to congratulate ourselves on the goodness of the roads in this part of the country. I had formerly travelled in Holland, Flanders, &c. and I found that the *pavé* rendered the jolting of the carriages almost intolerable; but here this was not the case, as the roads are kept in such perfect order that they are as smooth as the floor of a room. There are no guards to the travelling vehicles in this country; they are not requisite, as highway robberies are seldom if ever heard of. The roads are always safe, which may be attributed to the Danes not having arrived at the height of civilization of more southern countries; and by

\* The person who shews the curiosities of the *ci-devant* metropolis assured me, that one of their kings, of the name of *Hamlet*, was poisoned by his brother in the garden belonging to this palace. Whether this be true or false, or whether the man had heard the story immortalised by the pen of our dramatic poet, and wished to impose upon us, I cannot determine.

\* Some modern travellers say that this is Harold, (surnamed Harefoot), king of Denmark, England, and Norway; but the date will not agree with this: as Harold Harefoot succeeded to the throne of England in 1035.

this means, though they remain in ignorance of the conveniences and elegancies attendant on a higher state of cultivation, they have also the consolation to know that they avoid many of the vices inseparably joined with luxury. Their wants (I speak of the middling and lower classes) are few, and those they have are easily gratified.

Our next stage was *Ringsted*, 18 miles from Roskild. When the latter was the metropolis, this was a large city; it is now degenerated into a very small and inconsiderable town. But still it retains some of its old privileges. The church, dedicated to St. Canute, which may be seen at a great distance, is now in ruins; it is of Gothic architecture, and has been magnificent in its time. It contains the tombs of several of the royal families of Denmark. While we stopped to change horses, I observed in the inn a set of prints, called the *Kjøbenhavn Skilderé* (Ang. Copenhagen Magic-lantern); these are political caricatures,—satires on the court of Copenhagen; they shew that the Danes are not deficient in spirit, nor incapable of properly appreciating the fooleries of courts and courtiers. At this town a road turns off to the village of *Kjøge*, lying on the bay of that name.\*

The next stage is generally a very long one, it reaches as far as *Slagelse*, which is a distance of 27 miles; but as we wished to visit *Soroe*, where my friend was well acquainted, we discharged our waggon at the *Krébs'-büset* (Ang. Crabs'-house), an inn within a mile of that place, and 9 miles from Ringsted.

The *Krébs'-büset* is very pleasantly situated on the banks of a lake, which in this time of the year is always well-stocked with cray-fish (Dan. *Krébs*), from which the inn takes its name. The gentry who live near this place sometimes reside here a few days in the summer season, to eat this fish in perfection, with which also excellent soup is made. The inn, though small, has good accommodations; and, what is of as much consequence, the people are very civil and attentive to their visitors, and their charges are moderate.

The town of *Soroe* is in a very retired situation; it is built on the side of a large piece of water; the air is pure, and the

\* *Kjøge*-bay is celebrated latterly as the rendezvous of the fleet of Admiral Parker, after the famous battle off Copenhagen: a battle which will doubtless cause the English as well as the Danish name to be recollected, and properly estimated by posterity.

country round is beautifully variegated with hill and dale; it is woody and in some parts highly cultivated; but the boundaries of the fields being of stone, give that part of the country a heavy appearance. There are several small farms about this town, which we visited, and found the inhabitants very comfortable, and to appearance happy; but they are not in that situation so as to exclude all anxiety for the future, as the great landholder still has the power to remove them from the fields which they have exerted their industry in cultivating and bringing to perfection, to other parts of his estate which require their labour. The benevolent Count de Bernstorff, though he did much for this useful and industrious class of men, could not do all he wished. He well knew that the reformation of long-standing abuses, if intended to be of permanent, utility must be gradual.\* That much has been done for these poor people cannot be doubted, when we compare their present state with what they were formerly†, and with that of their northern neighbours. The peasantry of Denmark are hospitable, at least as far as their means extend; they are unpolished, but not rude; neither have they that inquisitiveness which has been remarked as so very obtrusive and disgusting in other countries†. The simplicity of the Danes as well as of the Norwegian peasantry is that of nature, and not of depraved or

\* For the abolition of the Slave-trade in the Danish West India Islands, which this great man projected and endeavoured to accomplish, he caused a law to be enacted, imposing a penalty (sufficient to amount to a prohibition) on any one concerned in this infamous traffic after the year 1803. So that, unless recent events prevent it, we may have cause to hope that this unfortunate race in these islands will be emancipated from their galling yoke, and in due time restored to their rightful place in society. Of the man who does not rejoice at this information, the negro himself may truly say—*Hic NIGER est; bunc tu caveto!*

† On this subject a writer of veracity, at the beginning of the 18th century says, “The peasants of Denmark are as absolute slaves as any in Barbadoes, but not so well fed; they are sold with the land to which they belong, as timber is with us: so that the land-holders estimate their riches not by the number of acres, but by the number of boors.” See “Moleworth’s History of Denmark.”

‡ I allude more particularly to the lower classes in the United States of America.

premature civilization, aiming at independence of character, though hardly emerged from the ignorance of a state of barbarism. But the character of these people is of course much influenced by past times : from the state of servitude in which they have been kept, they appear to look up to the higher classes with that kind of awe which is generally observed by those who travel through countries where the feudal system has been carried to such an extent as in Denmark. The peasants are in general cleanly in their dress, and they wear wooden shoes. Few, if any, can read or write,—they have no spirit of inquiry or of enterprize,—no wish for improvement—and, with respect to intellect, they appear, like the inhabitants of Hindūstān, to have remained stationary for ages. This digression will, I trust, not appear impertinent, as it serves to throw some light on the character of a people but little known.

*Soröe*, which was in former times, like Ringsted, a place of considerable note, is now only the size of a small village, containing about 80 houses. Its famous academy, which had indeed the title of an university, and which was founded by Frederic II. for educating young noblemen, and hence called *Academia Equestris*\*, is now no more than a lodging-house for two or three young men, sons of merchants at Copenhagen, who are kept here by their friends that they may be away from the vices of the capital. The grounds about the academy are extensive, and kept in better order than could have been expected. The church, which is all that remains of the monastery of *Soröe*, where the famous *Saxo Grammaticus* was educated, is a fine piece of Gothic architecture deserving of notice.

During our stay at the Krébs'-hüset we amused ourselves in the day-time with shooting, as the country abounds with forests, in which there is plenty of game of every kind†; and the evenings were

agreeably spent at *Soröe*, where we were very hospitably entertained, as well in the Academy as in the town.

On the 24th of April, we proceeded on our journey, through a pleasant and well-cultivated country, in which the prospect is charmingly diversified with country-seats, farms, woods, and pieces of water, but no rivers. We arrived at the small town of *Slagelsé*, at 4 o'clock, where we dined and changed horses. In this town there is nothing remarkable: the houses are ill-built, and the whole place has an appearance of poverty and decay. We strolled through the church-yard, and diverted ourselves with reading the epitaphs, which we found to be as puerile, though not so illiterate, as those in the country-church-yards in England, but enough to shew that men will not scruple to make themselves appear ridiculous to posterity, rather than remain

—“to dumb forgetfulness a prey.”

From *Slagelsé* to *Korsöer*, which was our next stage, is ten miles and a half. Three or four miles of the latter part of this stage is through waste-land.

*Korsöer* is a fortified town lying at the mouth of a small bay, forming a well-protected harbour, on the Great Belt. It has a few good houses which belong to merchants, as some trade is carried on from hence up the Baltic and in the vicinity. The fortifications are in ruins, and the town is chiefly inhabited by fishermen and sea-faring people.

Though it was night when we arrived here, we only stayed long enough to get our passes counter-signed\*, and to procure a boat to proceed across to *Nyeborg*. We now found that we had saved ourselves much trouble and some expence by not purchasing a carriage at Copenhagen, as we first intended to do.

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The fish is excellent, particularly at *Roskild* and *Soröe*, where it is dressed immediately after it is caught. A sauce which the Danes eat with boiled fish is very palateable; it is made with horse-radish grated small, mixed with cream and sugar.

\* During our stay at *Soröe* we sent to Copenhagen for passes, which foreigners are obliged to take out, and are not allowed to remain in the island more than eight and forty hours from the date. It is the custom for strangers when they purpose leaving Copenhagen, to put an advertisement in the public papers; mentioning their names, places of abode, &c. and that they intend leaving that city on a certain day. This custom, for obvious reasons, would not be much relished by some of the numerous class of strangers who visit London.

The

\* Charles Gustavus, king of Sweden, was educated at this academy, on which account he spared both it and the town when he invaded the island in 1658.

† The game in Zealand is plentiful. The venison is *en baut goût*, but very lean, so much so that it is always larded when brought to the table. Indeed, the meat in general is not fat, though well-flavoured; but it is spoiled in the dressing. The poultry is good, but they have an absurd custom of killing chickens for the table when only three or four weeks old, which of course prevents the increase of this kind of poultry.

The breadth of the Great Belt between Korsöer and Nyeborg is about 22 miles, but the wind being light and variable we were seven hours in crossing, and landed at Nyeborg in the island of Funen (or Fyën) at five o'clock in the morning. Three of the crew of our boat were old Danish seamen; and though they had been many years at sea, their manners were yet simple and to appearance uncontaminated. I have had opportunities of being well acquainted with Danish sailors, and I have almost invariably found their characters to be that of good seamen; as they are very hardy and possess a great degree of courage, they are also attentive to their employments, and always obedient to the commands of their officers.

R. STEVENS.

N. B. In my Sketch of Copenhagen, which you had the goodness to insert in your Magazine for May last, the height of the Round Tower is erroneous; it should have been 80 feet instead of 180 feet.

(To be continued.)

#### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

#### **VIEW of RELIGION, MANNERS, &c. in the ISLAND of CORFU.**

(Continued from Page 489, Vol. XI.)

THE number of churches in Corfu is very considerable. Each officiating priest is annually elected by the assembled parishioners; but he has no fixed salary. The greater number of those churches, especially those in the country parts, have been built by private individuals, who, as proprietors, nominate the *papa*. The priest thus appointed is upon the same footing with the others, except that he usually holds his office for life.

The richest of those churches is that in which are deposited the reliques of St. Spiridion, to whom the Greeks bear a peculiar devotion. The descendants of the family which possessed his venerated remains have always enjoyed a sort of apparent property in the church, to which they have the privilege of nominating the officiating *papa*. That benefice, as being one of the best, is always conferred on one of their own family.

The festival of Saint Spiridion is celebrated with the greatest pomp. A week previous to the day, the doors, windows, and steeple of the church are adorned with myrtle and laurel branches. Round the top of the steeple runs an iron balustrade, at the four corners of which are erected four long poles bearing four flags: that of St. Marc, the Russian, and the English, are always of the number; for

the fourth, the Danish or Swedish or Dutch, &c. is indiscriminately chosen, but never the Turkish, nor that of France, which was not admitted even when France was a monarchy. The bells are kept incessantly ringing during the whole week. At length, on the eve of the festival, amid the sound of all the bells in all the churches, and the report of firing, the priests expose to the veneration of the multitude the sacred shrine containing the saint's body entire and in good preservation. The shrine is of ebony, covered with gilded silver plates of very neat workmanship, and enriched with precious stones. The front consists of a large glass plate, through which the saint is discovered, standing in an erect posture, and arrayed in his pontifical robes.

The governor and his household repair in a body to assist at this ceremony, which is performed with greater tumult than devotion. A detachment of sixty soldiers find a difficult task in maintaining order among the crowd of people who, during three successive days and nights, eagerly throng to the spot, to implore the protection of the saint. After this, comes a procession, in which the clergy of Corfu are joined by a host of *papas* from the neighbouring isles, and even from the Morea. The shrine is carried on a bier by six *papas* in sacerdotal array, under a canopy alternately supported by the governor and the other chief officers and magistrates. They are preceded by the governor's band of music, who, as well as his servants, are dressed in their state-liveries. The whole garrison are all the while under arms; and the chief part of them accompany the procession. So soon as, in the course of its stated round, it has reached the ramparts which cover the city on the side fronting the sea, all the ships of war, with their flags displayed, pay it a salute of cannon and musketry: the gallies and galliots, with their colours likewise flying, advance from their usual station, and sail along the shore under the ramparts, keeping pace with the march of the procession above.

During all this time the air resounds with the report of cannon and mortars: and the port of Corfu presents a most pleasing spectacle, especially if it happen to contain a great number of foreign vessels. In the streets through which the procession passes, the windows of the houses are decorated with tapestry of various colors.

The ceremony is necessarily of long duration on account of the slowness of the march.

march. It is besides frequently interrupted by the approach of sick persons whom their friends carry under the shrine in full confidence of an infallible cure. It usually happens that several of those sick persons fall into frightful convulsions, and cause great confusion: but such of the *papas* as are in the secret dextrously avail themselves of the circumstance to levy contributions on the credulity of the devotees. During the whole time that the body of the saint continues to be exposed to public veneration, the church is crowded with sick persons, who lie there stretched on their beds, patiently awaiting a cure, for the promise of which they are obliged to pay.

So long as the festival lasts, the *papas* are busily employed in gratifying the public devotion; one devotee earnestly praying them to read him a portion of the gospel, another equally desirous to obtain a wax-candle, a handkerchief, a ribbon, or any other object which had touched the saint's body. All these favors are paid for.

The reliques of Saint Spiridion are exposed with the most religious confidence in every season of public calamity. His church has been enriched by private donations; and the devotion of the islanders is a productive source of wealth to him: the mechanic, the mariner, fancy that they insure the success of their undertakings by devoting a part of the profit to Saint Spiridion. Not a barque sails from their port, in the profits of whose voyage the saint is not interested: the Greeks even of the Morea and the Archipelago are equally zealous in paying tribute to him.

The night between Holy Thursday and Good Friday is remarkable for the number of processions which perambulate the city. Every church, every-chapel, has its own, in which is triumphantly carried a sepulcre previously prepared with the greatest possible munificence; for in this point there is a certain emulation between the different churches. Each sepulcre is surrounded by a great number of lighted tapers, each *papa* holding one of very large size in his hand, and each person who accompanies the procession being also provided with one. All these different processions, after having perambulated the streets, unite on the esplanade, where the light of their numerous tapers equals the splendor of day. All the churches are open: all the streets and public squares are crowded with people running from church to church, from procession to procession. The women, who on other

occasions, do not appear at church except in a close-railed gallery, now enjoy full liberty. This night is the time when they contract new acquaintances or renew their old.—On every side people are seen going in parties to enjoy the spectacle of the processions, and to visit the churches: devotion serves as a cloke to curiosity, or to the accomplishment of preconcerted plans. These pious rambles are usually succeeded by feasts, which do not always terminate peaceably. The events of the night furnish an ample fund of conversation for the ensuing day.

The night of Holy Thursday is further remarkable for a superstition of a singular kind. Some people cause a shirt to be made for them on that night. The work must be performed by an odd number of maidens all named Mary; and the shirt, begun at midnight, must be cut out, sewed, washed, and ironed before day: all which conditions being punctually observed, it is believed to possess the inestimable virtue of rendering the wearer invulnerable. Such shirts are very scarce.

During the first days of April, a sort of banner is carried about the streets, presenting the figure of Lazarus in the moment of resurrection, and loaded with the most ridiculous ornaments, such as necklaces of mock pearls, handkerchiefs, ribbons of various colors, small looking-glasses, little pictures in frames, even children's toys and dolls. The dress of the man who carries this extraordinary banner is not less whimsical: Over his masculine attire he wears a red petticoat fastened with knots of ribbon. He frequently interrupts his march to perform a very lively dance, during which he waves his banner, and sings in vulgar Greek the resurrection of Lazarus. A wretched haut-bois of very shrill note, exactly the same as is used by the itinerant bear-dancers, together with a large drum, serve as accompaniments to his song, of which the burden is repeated by several spectators, who sometimes also join in the dance. This banner and its escort do not fail to stop before the doors of men in office or persons distinguished by superior opulence. The dance and the song are repaid by a pecuniary donation: one of the assistants carefully picks up the pieces of money thrown from the windows, and puts them into a box, but not till he has shewn them to the standard-bearer and his musicians, who are to share the sum collected: On paying a small sum, people are permitted to kiss the banner, of which, after it has been thus carried

through the city during several days, the decorations are sold to the devotees. The purchasers respectfully preserve those baubles, which they place at their bed-heads.

Each *papa*, especially in the rural parts of the island, is ambitious to celebrate the festival of his church\* with as great pomp as possible. Some days before the time, he ornaments the doors, the windows, the inside of the church with flowers and foliage, of which the devotion of his parishioners saves him not only the expense but even the trouble of collection and arrangement. In front of the church a square inclosure is formed of very lofty poles planted at small intervals from each other. On these is laid a platform of boards covered with a carpet, and surmounted by a roof made of ships' sails. At the four angles stand four poles much more elevated than the rest, and each bearing a flag. The entire palisade is decked with foliage, and ornamented on the inner side with different pictures lent for the occasion by various individuals. Nothing can be conceived more whimsical than the collection here exhibited, in which sacred and profane subjects are promiscuously confounded. Beside a weeping Magdalen or a Madona, a Laïs is seen displaying her charms: after having feasted his eyes on the consolatory picture of peace, the spectator suddenly beholds the bustle and carnage of a battle scene; or, after quitting the portrait of a king or queen, he next beholds the representation of a group of topers in a tippling-house. In this booth, the young folk assemble and dance to the sound of the haut-bois and tabor. A game much in vogue on those festive occasions is the *pente me mia*, or five and one. It is played at a table on one side of which rises a hollow pillar having at the bottom a hole communicating with the table. Into the top of the pillar is thrown a ball, which, on coming out below, must stop at a card bearing the number five, to entitle the gamester to win.

At these festivals the butchers expose their meat to sale, and at the same time act as *traiteurs*. The repast is prepared in the open street or road: it is a sheep roasted whole, almost as soon as killed. The entrails are rolled round the body; and, before it has hardly had time to be sufficiently cooked, the guests seal them-

selves on the ground, and receive each his portion of the sheep. Barrels of wine stand ready broached at a short distance; and the same butcher acts moreover as vintner. At these feasts a strong patrol find it difficult to maintain the public peace: it is frequently disturbed by quarrels, which are the more dangerous as the Greeks of those isles are in the constant habit of wearing arms. During the whole time of the festival, the *papa* is busily employed in repeating prayers at the request of one or another of his flock; which prayers being paid for, he is seldom heard to complain of being overburthened with employment.

In the isle of Corfu are several Greek convents of men and women, which are, in general, a dead weight on the shoulders of society. Some few indeed of the feminine convents receive boarders, who remain there until their friends think of establishing them in the world. The whole of their education consists in learning to spin and knit: it rarely happens that any of them is taught to sew, and still more rare that any one learns to read and write her native language, however imperfectly. Girls who return home endowed with such accomplishments are accounted prodigies.

The ignorance of the Greek clergy in general is so great, especially in the rural parts, as to have become proverbial; the most learned among them being barely capable of reading and writing their own language. Some of them, destitute even of those humble qualifications, know but one mass and a few prayers which they have learned by heart, and which they indifferently use on every occasion. For example, if there is question of praying for rain, and the *papa* happens not to be acquainted with the proper form of prayer for that purpose, he boldly supplies its place by a prayer for fair weather. This trifling mistake does not prevent him from receiving payment; and the ignorant *papa* succeeds as well as the most learned of his brethren.

The generality of the Greek priests, especially in the towns, practise a kind of painting which affords them an additional opportunity of levying contributions on the devotion of the faithful. The painting is executed on wooden tablets primed with a thick coat of white paint: the colors are prepared with white of egg. The subjects are all of a religious nature, the Madonna, Saint Spiridion, Saint George, &c. but not even a trace can be discovered in them of the principles of design; and

\* The festival of the saint to whom it is dedicated.

and the colouring is the same in all: the flesh is every where of a blackish hue, and the ground is usually gilded. The *papas* sell these sacred pictures after having blessed them: and the sale is tolerably productive, since there is not a Greek, especially a female, who is not anxious to purchase them; every individual being desirous of ornamenting the head of his bed with a number of such pictures, before which a lamp is carefully kept burning, night and day. The *papas* would not easily pardon a foreigner who should attempt to rival them in that branch of the fine arts, as appears from the following anecdote which is given in the words of the traveler already quoted—

"I had a Greek servant, who had long teased me for a Saint Spiridion, to be substituted in the place of a Saint Michael overthrowing the devil under the figure of a winged dragon. The devil's head had been defaced: and my Greek, who bore equal devotion to both of the characters in the painting, no longer reposed the same confidence in its virtue after that accident. At length I was obliged to perform my promise of procuring him a Saint Spiridion, equally miraculous; at least, as his old Michael and his mutilated devil. I bespake the interesting picture from a *papa*, whom I requested to paint it in my own house, and afford me an opportunity of admiring his talents. He very obligingly complied with my request, came with all the necessary apparatus, and immediately commenced his work. For his model, he had another Saint Spiridion, which he assured me that he had already above a hundred times copied with the most perfect accuracy of resemblance. The painter having, during an occasional absence, left his pencils and unfinished performance under my care, I took a fancy to try my hand in that style of painting: I succeeded beyond my expectations; and the *papa*, on his return, found his picture almost completed. Conceiving that I had performed a wonderful exploit, I was not a little astonished to find that the painter became quite angry, and bitterly complained of my behaviour. My servant, on the other hand, was deeply afflicted, as he could not suppose that a Saint Spiridion of my production possessed any efficacy. I appeased the priest by liberally paying for the picture which I had presumptuously dared to touch; and I consoled the servant by furnishing the expense of a new painting, which now was not executed in my house."

(To be continued.)

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

FROM the many discussions occasioned by the late frequent returns of scarcity, we have learned little more, than that our annual produce is far short of our annual consumption, and that, with seven millions of uncultivated acres, and all the incitement to improvement afforded by high prices, the annual deficit continues to increase to an alarming degree. Having had these facts established, we must conclude that there exist some very powerful obstacles, capable of thus counteracting the progress which might naturally be expected in such circumstances.

To investigate, and if possible to ascertain, what it is that can thus impede the natural progress of the country, would, I conceive, be an object highly worthy of the attention of the most enlightened correspondents of your excellent and useful miscellany. I will therefore, Sir, with your permission, invite them to the discussion, and venture to offer for their consideration, in the form of queries, a few ideas which have occurred to me upon the subject.

*First.* Whether the present laws of succession do not accumulate large tracts of country in the hands of those who possess little floating capital, and whether the impossibility of proprietors under such circumstances accomplishing any plan of extensive cultivation, be not a principal bar to the progress of improvement?

*Second.* What effect on the cultivation of the soil might be expected from the abolishing the right of primogeniture, so that heritable property might be allowed to circulate in the same free manner that personal property does at present? and whether it is probable, under such circumstances, that individuals would generally continue to hold more land than they could profitably employ?

*Third.* Would not every part of the soil thrown thus into a natural course of circulation, soon have the portion of improvement bestowed upon it of which it might be found capable? For does not daily experience shew us the important changes operated upon the face of any part of the country, which passes into the hands of new proprietors; changes most probably to be attributed to that ardor with which every man prosecutes new undertakings?

*Fourth.* If entails either virtual or positive are supposed to be absolutely necessary to the present construction of our

E 2 Society,

society, might not the purpose be equally well attained by permitting the entails to be made upon money in place of land, and is there not reason to think that the public funds might be sufficiently permanent to become the subject of such entails?

A CITIZEN OF GLASGOW.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An Account of RAVENSTONEDALE, in the COUNTY of WESTMORLAND.

THE almost universal approbation with which statistical inquiries have been lately received, and their manifest utility in discovering the real state and nature of a country, and thereby directing to the different practical improvements of which it is capable, are considerations that have induced the writer of this article to submit to the public the following observations. It is also his intention, to extend his inquiries to the several districts of which this county is composed, and, if proper and authentic information shall be obtained, to continue his reports in some of the subsequent numbers of the Monthly Magazine.

Ravenstonedale, in all probability, derived its name from the great quantity of *raven* or *grey stones*, which abound in the southern extremity of the parish; though the late Dr. Burn, in his history of Westmorland, has traced it to a different origin. The river *Raven* however, from which he supposes the appellation to have been received, must certainly have existed in the Doctor's imagination only; as a river of that name is now wholly unknown. In a charter made in the time of Henry II. it is called *Ravenstandale*, which seems partly to confirm the derivation we have given; *stane* being still, as is well known, the provincial word for *stone*, throughout the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland. The extent of the parish is about seven miles from north to south; and at its greatest breadth, five miles from east to west. It is sixteen miles from Kendal, and twelve from Appleby: is bounded on the east by the parish of Kirkby Stephen; on the south by the parishes of Kirkby-Stephen and Sedbergh; on the west by the parish of Orton; and on the north by the parishes of Crosby Garret and Kirkby-Stephen.

The nature and quality of the soil have one grand division, formed by some rivulets that intersect and divide the eastern from the western part of the parish. These waters are also the boundaries which separate the various kinds of stone that are found here, and the disposition

and inclination of the different strata. On the east side of the parish and of these rivulets, the soil is generally upon a fine limestone, but in some situations a sandy loam may be observed. On the west-side, the soil, though of an excellent quality and scarcely inferior to the other, is nevertheless totally dissimilar: it lies upon a hard kind of stone, provincially denominated *rag*, which continues to some distance westward without interruption, and with little or no variation. The difference in the disposition of the strata appears to be very remarkable: on the one side, they incline to the east; whilst on the other, they uniformly verge to the west. As a map of this parish has not perhaps ever been made, it is next to an impossibility, to ascertain with any degree of exactness the number of acres that Ravenstonedale contains. The inclosed lands have, however, been computed to consist of about two thousand five hundred acres; but this computation seems to be erroneous, and to fall short of the precise number.

From its elevated situation, and the vicinity of the mountains by which it is surrounded, it might naturally be supposed, that the atmosphere of this part of the country could have little to recommend it, and that the climate in winter would be very severe. That this is really the case, the inhabitants have sufficient experience. Great falls of rain and snow are very frequent. But during the months of January, February, and March, the cold is perhaps most intense; and at this season of the year the hills are generally covered with snow, which renders the air very chill and piercing. It does not however oft happen, that there is rain here when the wind blows from the east; the clouds being generally dissipated and broken on the high ridge of mountains, which separate Westmorland from Yorkshire. In the year 1777, the small pox was very mortal, and a great number of people died, all of whom, one excepted, had the disease naturally; since that time inoculation has been more generally adopted, and its beneficial effects have been highly visible. The vaccine or cow-pox was also introduced during the last winter, and was proved to be a more mild and easy disease than the small-pox, and a complete preventative against the infection of that disorder. Nor has inoculation for the cow-pox been confined to the practice of medical men only. Many have been inoculated by others, with great success. And in some instances, parents themselves have inoculated their own

own children, and always perfectly succeeded. The inhabitants of this parish are in general a healthy and hardy race of people, of a robust and muscular form of body, subject to no particular disease, and many of them attain to an advanced age. There is one person ninety three years of age, who nevertheless enjoys at this time a good state of health. And there are others so stout and healthy at the age of eighty five, or eighty-six, as to be able to perform a great deal of work. It cannot however be denied, but that where the person is formed by nature with a weak and sickly habit of body, this country is by no means suitable for his constitution.

It is generally believed, that very good free-stone might be procured on some of the lands belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale, but at present there are no quarries of this kind wrought. In the hill called Clouds, some small and inconsiderable veins of spar and lead-ore have been found. There are stones got in the parish, which are appropriated by the inhabitants to the uses of flooring and slating houses. Some of these stones are smooth, and will receive a polish, others are rough and contain veins of flint, and they are in general of a brown and darkish hue. Coals are brought from the Stanemore pits, a distance of eighteen miles, and sell at the rate of 5s. 6d. per cart load.\* Peats also, which are got on the neighbouring common, are used for fuel by many families, and sell for 1s. 6d. the cart in summer, and for 2s. in winter.

According to Dr. Burn, whose history of this county was published in 1777, this parish contained 225 families, of which 59 were dissenters. The following is a copy of the late report made by the parish-officers on this subject :

Inhabited houses, in 1801, 224.—Uninhabited ditto 5.—Families 280.—Males 498.—Females 640—Employed in agriculture, 232.—Employed in trades, 54.—Other classes, 846.—Total, 1138.

It appears therefore that since 1777 there has been an increase of 55 families; and that the average number of persons composing a family, is  $4\frac{1}{15}$  nearly. There are at this time in the parish, 43 families of Calvinist Dissenters, consisting of 172 individuals; and 4 of quakers, making 17 persons. There are also a few methodists, but they have no meeting-house, nor any constant preacher. Accustomed as I am to consider religion as the great

\* The cart-load here mentioned, consists of 25 pecks of coals, and the peck contains 16 quarts, Winchester measure.

basis of morality, and of the happiness of mankind individually and collectively; and more especially as the evils and calamities which have of late years pervaded and desolated Europe, appear to have originated from a contempt and dereliction of all religious worship; it is with the utmost concern and regret that I behold the increasing infidelity of the present age, already extended to the most retired and sequestered situations. Formerly, and perhaps also at no great distance of time, the church and the different dissenting meeting-houses in the parish might have been seen attended on a Sunday by a very numerous and respectable assemblage of people, and this when the population of the place was evidently less than at present. But

*Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.*  
Not to say worse, an apathy, or blameable indifference, respecting the sublime doctrines of Christianity and the rites and ceremonies of religion has pervaded the mass of the people. The church is very much deserted; and at the distribution of the sacrament, which according to custom takes place six times in the year, there are seldom more than twenty persons present.

The farms are very small, few being above 60l. a year, and varying from that to 10l. and under. Indeed the number of farmers in this parish is few, in comparison of the number of proprietors of land, who live on their own estates, and follow husbandry; there being generally reckoned three land-holders, or as they are here denominated *statesmen*, for one farmer. The number of yeomanry is however of late years much diminished, and the land is divided into greater portions, and has become the possession of a more opulent, but less numerous, set of people than formerly. To the man used to associate ideas of general plenty and prosperity with the increased affluence of a few individuals, and who knows not that wealth may possibly exist in a country, and nevertheless that misery and want may also exist in a still greater degree, a change of this nature will doubtless appear pleasing. But nothing is more certain, than that the comforts and conveniences of the people at large have decreased, in proportion as the influence and riches of a few have been augmented. The mode of cultivation in use, is probably not much different from that which was practised nearly a century ago. Men are naturally attached to ancient customs; and when their local situation contributes to render their attachments more strong, it requires much time, before improvements

in agriculture of any considerable importance can be effected; since it is by slow and almost imperceptible degrees they will be communicated and adopted. And it must be from much experience and repeated observation, that the attentive agriculturist will learn to pursue that plan of cultivation which is most congenial to the soil and climate of his grounds, and best adapted to promote his own interest. Very little of the land in this parish is in tillage. Mr. Pringle in his Agricultural Survey of the County of Westmorland, published in 1794, says that in Ravenstonedale there are not sixty acres of corn. And I can very readily believe there would be no such number at that time; since at present, when the dearness of grain might be supposed a sufficient inducement to attempt the culture of this necessary article on every soil and in every climate, where any probability of success should present itself; and when more land is in tillage, than can be remembered at any former period; there are nevertheless not more than one hundred acres sown with corn. Those whose grounds are in tillage, take three or four crops of oats from the same land without intermission; and afterwards the land thus impoverished is left to recruit itself, without sowing upon it for this purpose any artificial grasses, as is customary in other countries. It seems astonishing that the coldness and moisture of the climate should be considered by the inhabitants as insurmountable difficulties attending the cultivation of corn, when it is well known, that in Norway, Sweden, and some other northern situations, where the cold is far more intense, and where the soil is in many places naturally unferile, they nevertheless grow great quantities of grain. The cause of superiority in the culture and production of corn in those bleak and dreary regions appears to be the use of a kind of seed that ripens at a very early period, and which requires not for so great a length of time the warmth and nutriment of the sun to bring it to perfection. And were the same kind of seed of universal request here, the crops would, I doubt not, be much more prolific than at present, and be also sooner ready for the sickle. It is not so much the elevation of the country, or the vicinity of the mountains, as many suppose, that hinders the corn from ripening and being productive, but the use of a grain which cannot attain to perfection until the year be far advanced, when the great fails of rain that generally happen at that season, destroy the hopes of the husbandman, and

render the crops of comparatively small value. With respect to potatoes, there are very few grown in this parish; and perhaps not more than two or three families plant a quantity sufficient for their own supply. The potatoes that are chiefly consumed here, are therefore brought from Appleby, for the carriage of which, in addition to the exorbitant price this article has lately fetched, and exclusive of impositions which are not unfrequent, they pay nine-pence for every eight Winchester pecks; insomuch that, during the last year, the Winchester bushel of potatoes was often sold for six shillings. It is impossible to assign any plausible or satisfactory reason, why an article that has been cultivated in almost every part of the country with the greatest profit and success ever since its first importation, and which is perhaps the most useful root that was ever imported into this or any other country, should be so much neglected in Ravenstonedale. It has been computed that an acre of ground planted with potatoes, will yield on an average three hundred and twenty Winchester bushels, which, if sold at the rate of two shillings per bushel, will leave 32*l.* for the rental of the land and other incidental expences. And if every landholder and farmer were to appropriate one acre of ground yearly to the raising of potatoes, than which nothing can be more profitable, there would not only be a quantity sufficient for the use of all the inhabitants, but a great provision for the support of horses and cows during the winter season would be also thereby effected.\* Turnips also have been very little attempted. The general opinion of agriculturists, founded on I know not what foundation, is that they are a crop which will not succeed here. One person has this year sown a small field with turnip-seed, the greatest quantity of land that has perhaps ever been set apart for this purpose. Ravenstonedale is most remarkable for its excellent meadow and pasture ground; and, in this view of it, perhaps excels every other parish in Westmorland and Cumberland. It is probable, that two-thirds of this district may

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\* Before quitting this subject, it is not perhaps either improper or unnecessary to notice the method by which potatoes are usually cultivated here. They neither dig nor plough the ground destined for this purpose; but having placed upon it the intended manure, plant the potatoes, and spread over them a light covering of soil. A method very reprehensible.

consist of meadow; and the rest which is not in tillage, of pasture-land. They generally reckon, that to pasture a cow five or six months will make her very good beef, and sufficiently fat for the market; and in some instances not so much time is allowed. Twenty yards of well got hay are also deemed fully competent for a like purpose, during the winter season: nor is corn or any thing else made use of in feeding cattle. The great price which fat cattle have fetched of late, has made the business of a grazier very lucrative, as some of those fed here have been sold for upwards of thirty guineas each. In instances however of this kind, the time required for fattening was generally much longer than is mentioned above; and a cow bought into the pastures for nine or ten pounds, is, after having remained there five or six months, usually estimated at eighteen or nineteen pounds. Sheep are commonly supposed to be sold from ten to sixteen shillings in advance, after pasturing. The number of sheep pastured here, does not probably exceed five hundred. They are denominated, from the great length of their wool, the long Scotch sheep, in contradistinction to the Cheviot-hill breed, the wool of which, though finer, is of a shorter nature. It is computed that four fleeces of those sheep will make a stone, and the stone sells for nine shillings and sixpence. When the sheep are fat, they weigh from ten to fourteen lbs. per quarter. Very good mutton is also sometimes killed off the common. Ravenstonedale, from its fine meadow and pasture-ground, is also noted for the excellent butter and cheese it produces. Much of this butter is carried into the counties of Yorkshire and Lancashire, and some of it

into Northumberland. Butter is therefore the cheapest article sold here. For some time past however, on account of the high prices of provisions, the profits of the dairy have been likewise very great, and the value of land has thereby much advanced. It may be said with certainty and propriety, that the rents and advantages arising from farming and the cultivation of land, are in a great measure obtained from the quantity and excellency of the butter and cheese which this parish produces. In most countries they wash their butter with water, but here they do not; and nevertheless, greater neatness and skill cannot be exhibited, nor butter of a more excellent taste and flavour be obtained. The land in this parish pays no tithes; the landholders having purchased them of the then lord of the manor, a predecessor of the present Earl of Lonsdale. "In Ravenstonedale," says Mr. Housman, "where no tithes are paid, there are between 2000 and 3000 acres inclosed, four-fifths of which are let at the rate of four shillings to eleven shillings the acre, and the remainder at from twenty shillings to forty shillings." But this is certainly a mistake: the land lets *in general* for between thirty and forty shillings per acre, and some of it for more. The last year, some estates were let to farm at more than forty-five shillings per acre. The lands are seldom leased for a longer term than six years; and generally the leases are much shorter. This undoubtedly prevents all ideas of improvement, and the farmer, unless some agreement be previously made to the contrary, cannot be expected to advance the condition of the land he occupies.

(To be continued.)

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### *ACCOUNT of M. OESER, PROFESSOR of PAINTING, and DIRECTOR of the ELECTORAL ACADEMY of PAINTING at LEIPZIG, in SAXONY.*

M. OESER, was born at Pressburg, in Hungary, in 1717. He was destined to be a confectioner, but he never could find any relish in this sweet occupation. His first master in the arts was called Kamauf, who tormented him very much by employing him to copy prints, treated him often with boxes on the ear when he wished to follow his own ideas, and caused him thereby to run away from his apprenticeship. Oeser often related, in a humorous manner,

the pedantry of the old man, and his own youthful tricks. At Vienna, where he properly got his first instruction in the arts, he lived with an old good-natured uncle, with whom the young, sprightly, and ingenious nephew might do whatever he pleased. There he acquired by his productions, not only the esteem and friendship of the then living artists of distinction, particularly of the Director *Von Scupen* and of M. *Meytan*, but likewise the favour and affection of many great men. The youth who, together with the greatest liveliness, was possessed of much amiable modesty, was quite surprised, when his *Sacrifice of Abraham*

won the first prize in the academy. Being of the Protestant religion, he had, according to the spirit of the times, much trouble to endure from the rage of making proselytes, by which the pious ladies and their confessors were infested; but he adhered constantly to the Protestant religion, and often beat off the converters by repartees, when he was not disposed to argumentation. The crowning of his *Sacrifice*, a subject equally interesting to the Christians of all parties, was probably the occasion of his taking the highest concern in this favourite subject of his youth, during his whole life. For a quite different reason, the *Family of Lot* engaged him in perpetual trials, how such a subject might be treated in a noble manner. His rash and sprightly temper entangled him in many disagreeable affairs, out of which he always got happily by his address in bodily exercises, and his presence of mind. In every thing he undertook, he was above the ordinary rate. He played with superior skill at billiards, fenced in a masterly manner, and as well with his left-hand as his right; knew how to manage a horse with elegance, was an excellent shot, and often hit a swallow or a lark in its flight with a pistol. One of his most intimate friends at Vienna, was *Rafael Danner*, of whom he spoke always with emotion till his death, particularly when he looked at the portrait of his friend, or shewed it to others.

The brilliant Court of the Augustus, at Dresden, the collections of the monuments of arts, and several of his countrymen, drew him towards the end of 1739 to Dresden; and from that time Saxony became his second mother-country, where he only thought with a longing wish of Italy, whither he had always felt an inexpressible desire to go. At Dresden, *Winkelmann* and *Hagedorn* became his friends; and the former is, perhaps, mostly indebted to Oeser for his taste in the arts. Oeser made his eye sensible of what is beautiful or deformed; he taught him to see, as he used to express himself. The whole description of Rafael's *Madonna* is taken from the mouth of Oeser. In 1744 he was called to Petersburg, and was about to go thither, when the death of the Empress Anna frustrated his expectations. During this period, he got acquainted at Dresden with *Miss Orleburg*, whom he afterwards married, who had the most beneficial influence upon his whole subsequent life, and whose excellent qualities the old man often praised with a

thankful emotion. Economy, a quality too often wanting in men of genius, was not a virtue of Oeser's; he seldom worked for money, except after he had spent his last ducat; whenever he could, he followed his own whims and ideas. In the seven years' war, he for the most part lived at Dahlen, with the learned Count of Bünau, whose apartments he painted, as he had been previously engaged to do. This Count of Bünau is a very high character amongst the German literati. He wrote a "*History of the German Empire*," full of matter and deep researches; and bequeathed his library, the catalogue of which, in six volumes in quarto, is still in high estimation, to the Electoral Library.

Towards the end of the war, Oeser went to live at Leipzig, where he had already made several valuable acquaintances. The Elector Christian establishing an academy at Leipzig for the improvement of arts, and leaving Oeser to chuse between Dresden and Leipzig; he preferred Leipzig, and was appointed Director of the Academy of Painting. He looked upon the time he passed at Dresden, and the first years of his abode at Leipzig, as the best period of his life, as well as of his performances of art. "Saxony has spoiled me," he would often say, in order to intimate that he often was obliged to comply with what modern taste required, and on that account he neglected, in some degree, the beautiful antique. His old friends were of the same opinion. He finished, some days before his death, a Head of Christ, painted in oil, which still shows the unimpaired glow of its master. The Sleeping Nymphs of Diana were his last production, which he painted while Schnorr, one of his most worthy disciples, read to him some scenes of Schiller's *Don Carlos*; they do not betray the trembling hand of a man of eighty-two years. He died the 18th of March, 1799, and preserved his jovial, truly philosophic disposition of mind to the last moment. The former liveliness of his youth had subsided to an amiable frank serenity, which, as his character was naturally open and honest, made him a most interesting character. As a man he was, perhaps, still more remarkable than as an artist. His long-life was full of original traits of all kinds; and his friends found always something ingenious, laconic, caustic or whimsical, to mention of old Oeser. An anecdote of him when he was still at Vienna, is, perhaps, worth relating. The worm, which injured so

much

much the ships under the water, was then the general subject of conversation, and every one was desirous to know it. Young Oeser imagined a quite peculiar kind of a worm, furnished at one extremity with a kind of saw, and at the other with a borer, and found out means to put this production of his own brain with a mysterious air into the hands of some curious print-mongers. A few days afterwards a seller of curiosities brought him, with an important air, this new worm for copying, and recommended to him to be silent; and so Oeser was fully occupied in copying his own worm, till the true one was brought to Vienna, with an ample description, exposing the supposititious one to general ridicule. He used to speak his opinion on all subjects, particularly on politics, with great frankness, and often with vehemence. In this style he had probably spoken with the Prussian General Seydlitz, when he at the end of the seven-years war came home late in the night, threw away his hat and stick, and said, "Now, if General Scydlitz is not an honest man and my friend, I must lose my head." His family, of course, spent the night in anxious expectation, and was first tranquillised, when Seydlitz came the next morning with his ordinary kindness, spoke of the arts and of works of arts, and then went gaily with him to walk.

M. Oeser's lasting monuments will be the pictures with which he has decorated St. Nicholas's Church, at Leipzig, one of the most magnificent fabrics in Germany; immense sums having been spent in the last twenty years by the magistrates of Leipzig, in ornamenting the inside of this old Gothic structure. M. Oeser displayed all the skill of his invention and colouring in six great pictures, the subjects of which are taken from the Gospel of St. John, and in adorning the *battisterio*, which is, indeed, the finest to be found in Germany. The statue of the present Elector of Saxony, placed in the midst of a public walk before the Gates of St. Peter, at Leipzig, has also been executed by M. Oeser; and the ceilings in the great assembly-room, in a public edifice, at Leipzig, called the Merchants' hall, (*Gowandhaus*) has been painted by the same artist, who, but for the transient faintness of his colouring, would have excelled in fresco painting.

As Oeser had not studied in Italy, and, perhaps, by nature was little inclined to

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observe punctually the rules of the art, it would be unjust to submit his works to the severity of a critical examination. As for invention, they are not distinguished by elevated thoughts, well-chosen poetical ornaments, or happy allegories. They are, besides, negligently drawn; their disposition is only calculated for composing a whole, but does not extend to the single parts, in which good and bad, agreeable and offending, strokes, continually and mutually balance each other. The expression wants life and force, and the whole management exactness and accuracy; the colouring ought to be stronger in the light places and less dark in the *chiaro-scuoro*; but in other respects his works are most sweet and delightful images, and productions of innocent simplicity and of genius. He was undoubtedly a man endowed with the greatest talents, and, if compared with Mengs, we would say, that Mengs has given a wonderful example of the cultivation of indifferent talents, by the greatest efforts and by continual assiduity, but that Oeser had arrived at the point where he stood, as it were playing, and by the free favour of nature. If he had lived in times more favourable to the arts, and had enjoyed the advantage of instructing himself in a good school, he would, without doubt, have shone among the first artists. In every part of his works we are struck with the display of an eminent disposition for the arts. He is of a free and easy spirit, seldom sublime, but always rich in ideas, and adorned with an amiable grace, which attended him through his whole life, and remained with him even in his most advanced age. He shews us children as sweet and natural as those of Correggio; young girls with the soft and lovely feminine grace of Albano's nymphs; charming landscapes coloured with the purple of Aurora, or tinged with the glowing red of the evening. The negligence of management could easily have been changed by culture into that beautiful facility which is so much valued in the works of many a great artist. Light and shade are often distributed by him too arbitrarily, but are however, for the most part, like the drapery, employed in large masses and to an agreeable effect. Another proof of the extent of his faculties, his free spirit and the easiness to bend his mind to every line of business, may be taken from his etched plates, some works in marble, and the architectural ornaments in the inner-part

part of St. Nicholas' Church, at Leipzig. These last are particularly elegant, imagined with taste, and fitted to the place as well as to their destination. It is finally to be mentioned, that Oeser shewed, on every occasion, a decided aversion to grotesque ornaments, which certainly is not to be approved of, but which, however, must not be interpreted to his disadvantage. For modes of taste revolve, like days and seasons, in a continual circle, and in one is abundantly brought forth what in another does not prosper. It might be difficult to shew that such an immoderate use of those ornaments, as is made in the present times, is more laudable or useful than an unlimited rejecting of them; nor will it be long before they grow disgusting. But true art, and a pure genuine taste, will never declare exclusively for or against any thing; they will rather examine every thing, choose the best, and adapt it to their intended purpose.

#### MEMOIRS OF CARDINAL MAURY.

**J**EAN SIFFREIN MAURY, a celebrated French ecclesiastic, and cardinal of the Roman church, was born at Valeras, June 26, 1746, of a family which acquired considerable wealth by trade. Discovering a strong turn for the church, he received an education accordingly, and soon became distinguished as an excellent preacher. His talents were so generally admired, especially by persons of the first distinction, that preferments flowed in upon him in abundance; and, at the commencement of the Revolution, he was prior of Lyons and preacher to the king. The clergy of Peronne appointed him their Deputy to the Assembly of the Estates in 1789, and in that situation he greatly distinguished himself as an orator. In the chamber of the clergy he opposed vigorously the re-union of the orders; and when that measure was carried into effect, he quitted Versailles and went to Peronne, where he was arrested, but was released by order of the Legislative Body. He afterwards returned to the National Assembly, where he displayed great powers of eloquence in defence of royalty, the privileges of the nobility, the rights of the clergy, and the whole ancient regimen of France. Amidst all the wild uproar of political confusion, and the violence of the populace, agitated by the revolutionary spirit, and having the most alarming and shocking scenes constantly exhibited before his eyes, the Abbé Maury preserved his courage and asserted his principles, without the least reserve,

till the fury of the storm could no longer be stemmed; and, therefore, he prudently withdrew into Italy, where the Pope gave him a bishopric, and, in 1792, sent him in quality of his nuncio to Frankfort, to assist at the coronation of the emperor.—Some time afterwards he was made archbishop of Nice, and, in February 1794, he received a cardinal's hat.

The literary talents of the Cardinal are equal to his powers as an orator, and he possesses a most penetrating judgment, with a vivid imagination. His mind is firm and undaunted; and, while he was a member of the National Assembly, the thunder of his eloquence oftentimes struck those with confusion who hated both him and his order.

He is the author of a Treatise on the Eloquence of the Pulpit, a subject which he has treated with the hand of a most skilful master, and, as one, who excels himself in the art which he teaches. But, though his book cannot be read without material advantage by every theoretical student, it must be admitted that the ingenious author has evinced too great a partiality to the oratory and pulpit compositions of his own countrymen. To the English in particular he will scarcely allow any merit, and it will be seen that divines of the Protestant communion are all little in the estimation of his Eminency. He appreciates the merits of our own most distinguished writers with a critical severity that shews either a mind warped by extreme prejudice, or one that is but slightly acquainted with the productions he condemns.

#### MEMOIRS OF COUNT DE HOMPESCH.

**T**HIS nobleman, who was grand master of Malta at the time when it yielded to the French, is a German by birth, and the first of that nation who ever enjoyed that distinguished office.

Military renown seems to have been the constant characteristic of the Maltese knights, and the history of this order certainly exhibits some of the most gallant exploits that are to be found in the records of mankind. But in the capture of Malta, in 1798, the glory of the order was tarnished, and it affords a striking contrast to the illustrious siege of Rhodes, which brought these military monks into the possession of this island. The letters written by the Count to Bonaparte on that occasion are filled with adulatory submissions, and pusillanimous expressions, far beneath the character of a soldier, much more of the representative of a chivalrous order so illustrious as that of St. John.

*Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.*

CHINESE TELEGRAPH and STOVES.

IN the “Travels of John Bell, of An-

termony,” from St. Petersburg to Pekin, in 1720, he describes two ingenious inventions, which were then in use in China; and the reader will probably recognize in them, the telegraph of modern days, and the flue-stoves of the celebrated culinary economist.—“Near the populous city of Siang-fu, (says our author,) we met with many turrets upon the road, called post-houses, erected at certain distances from one another, with a flag-staff, on which is hoisted the Imperial pendant.—These turrets are so contrived as to be in sight of one another, and by signals, they can convey intelligence of any remarkable event. By this means the court is informed, in the speediest manner imaginable, of whatever disturbance may happen, in the most remote provinces of the empire. These posts are also very useful, by keeping the country free from highwaymen; for should a person escape at one house, on a signal being made, he would certainly be stopped at the next.” What was the peculiar construction of these signals Mr. Bell does not inform us; but as they were capable “of conveying intelligence of any remarkable event in the speediest manner imaginable,” they must have been something more than mere pendants on a flag-staff. But to return to our author, who now writes from a village within four miles of the capital of China: “My lodgings in this village happened to be at a cook’s-house, which gave me an opportunity of observing the ingenuity of these people, even on trifling occasions. My landlord being in his shop, I paid him a visit; where I found six kettles, placed in a row, on furnaces, having a separate opening under each of them for receiving the fuel, which consisted of a few small sticks and straw. On his pulling a thong he blew a pair of bellows, which made all his kettles boil in a very short time. They are, indeed, very thin, and made of cast-iron, being extremely smooth, both within and without. The scarcity of fuel near such a populous city, prompts people to contrive the easiest methods of dressing their victuals and keeping themselves warm during the winter which is severe for two months.”

PORTRAITS of CHAUCER and GOWER.

The following Poetical Portraits of those venerable English poets, CHAUCER and GOWER, have never appeared in

print. They were copied many years since out of a manuscript collection of no great antiquity; however, the language bespeaks the composition to be ancient.

*Edgware Road, July 10, 1801.*

JEFFERY CHAUCER.

HIS stature was not very tall;  
Lean he was—his legs were small,  
Hosed within a stock of red;  
A button’d bonnet on his head,  
From under which did hang, I ween,  
Silver hairs, both bright and sheen;  
His beard was white, and trimmed round;  
His count’nce blithe, and merry found;  
A sleeveless jacket, large and wide,  
With many plaits and skirts beside,  
Of water-camblet did he weare;  
A whittle by his belt he beare;  
His shoes were corned, broad before;  
His inkhorn at his side he wore;  
And in his hand he bare a book;  
Thus did this ancient Poet look.

JOHN GOWER.

LARGE he was—his height was long;  
Broad of breast, his limbs were strong;  
But colour pale, and wan his look,  
Such as they that ply’n their book;  
His head was grey, and quaintly shorne;  
Neatly was his beard yworn;  
His visage grave and stern, and grim,  
Cato was most like to him;  
His bonnet was a hat of blue,  
His sleeves were strait of that same hue;  
A surcoat of a tawney dye  
Hung in plaits across his thigh;  
A breeche close unto his nock,  
Handsome with a long stock;  
Peeked before were his shooone,  
He wore such as others donne;  
A bag of red was by his side,  
And by that his napkin ty’d.

Thus John Gower did appear.

Quaint attired as you hear.

DUCKING-STOOL in FRANCE.

I read not long since in a newspaper, the following paragraph: “A woman was ducked in the Thames, at Kingston, in Surry, in a chair preserved in the town for that purpose, pursuant to sentence, on an indictment for being a common scold.” Although this appears somewhat like what in the cant of the present day is called a *boax*, or what used to be named a *take-in* or *banter*; yet that *ducking* was a punishment by the common-law of England for the like offences, is very certain. The same punishment was inflicted in France, especially in those parts which were in possession of the English, as I have now a proof before me in an

ancient manuscript, of the usages there in the reign of Richard Coeur de Lyon. The law runs in the following words : “ Si femme est conveincue d'estre tensose ou medisans, ele sera liée ob une corde sos les ayselles et sera gitée par iij fes en l'aigue, et si aucuns lo y reprochet cils priera x. s. et si femme lo y reproche ele paiera x. s. ou sera colée iij fes en l'aigue et cis x. s. sunt au besoig de la cite;” which I thus render in English : “ If a woman be convicted of scolding or abuse, she shall have a cord fastened under her arm-pits, and be cast three times into the water ; and if any one upbraids her with it, such person shall pay ten-pence ; and if it be a woman that upbraids, the woman shall pay ten-pence or be ducked three times : and this sum of ten-pence shall be for the use of the public.”

*The following very singular CASE is related by DR. CHEYNE, of BATH, in his TREATISE on the ENGLISH MALADY.\**

“ *The Case of the Hon. Colonel Townshend.*—Colonel Townshend, a gentleman of excellent natural parts and of great honour and integrity, had for many years been afflicted with a nephritick complaint, attended with constant vomitings, which had made his life painful and miserable. During the whole time of his illness he had observed the strictest regimen, living on the softest vegetables and lightest animal foods, drinking asse's-milk daily, even in the camp ; and for common drink, Bristol-water, which, the summer before his death, he had drank on the spot. But his illness increasing, and his strength decaying, he came from Bristol to Bath in a litter in autumn, and lay at the Bell-inn. Dr. Baynard, (who is since dead,) and I, were called to him, and attended him twice a-day for about the space of a week ; but his vomiting continuing still incessant, and obstinate against all remedies, we despaired of his recovery. While he was in this condition he sent for us early one morning : we waited on him, with Mr. Skrine, the apothecary : we found his senses clear, and his mind calm : his nurse, and several servants were about him. He had made his will, and settled his affairs. He told us, he had sent for us to give him some account of an odd sensation, he had for some time observed and felt of himself, which was, —that composing himself, he could die or expire when he pleased ; and yet, by an effort, or somehow, he could come to life

again : which it seems he had sometimes tried before he sent for us. We heard this with surprise, but as it was not to be accounted for upon *common principles*, we could hardly believe the fact as he related it, much less give any account of it, unless he should please to make the *experiment* before us, which we were unwilling he should do, lest in his weak condition he should carry it too far. He continued to talk very distinctly and sensibly above an hour about this, (to him,) surprising sensation, and insisted so much on our seeing the trial made, that we were at last obliged to comply. We all three felt his pulse first : it was distinct, though small and thready ; and his heart had its usual beating.

“ He composed himself on his back, and lay in a still posture some time ; while I held his right hand, Dr. Baynard laid his hand on his heart, and Mr. Skrine held a clean looking-glass to his mouth. I found his pulse sink gradually, till at last I could not feel any by the most exact and nice touch. Dr. Baynard could not feel the least motion in his heart, nor Mr. Skrine perceive the least soil of breath on the bright mirror he held to his mouth ; then each of us, by turns, examined his *arm*, *heart*, and *breath*, but could not, by the nicest scrutiny, discover the least symptom of life in him. We reasoned a long time about this odd *appearance* as well as we could, and all of us judging it inexplicable and unaccountable, and finding he still continued in that condition, we began to conclude that he had, indeed, carried the experiment too far, and at last were satisfied that he was *actually dead*, and were just about to leave him. This continued about half an hour, by nine o'clock in the morning, in *autumn*. As we were going away, we observed some motion about the body, and upon examination found his pulse and the motion of his heart gradually returning ; he began to breathe gently, and speak softly : we were all astonished to the last degree at this unexpected change, and after some further conversation with him, and among ourselves, went away fully satisfied as to all the particulars of this fact, but confounded, and puzzled, and not able to form any rational scheme that might account for it.

“ He afterwards called for his *attorney*, added a codicil to his will—settled legacies on his servants—received the sacrament—and calmly and composedly expired about five or six o'clock that evening.”

\* Page 307. Second Edition.

The Doctor goes on by saying, the body was opened, and his complaints were found to have proceeded from a nephritick cancer, and concludes with the following strong testimony; which, from a man of his character, must be deemed conclusive as to the truth of his statement.

"I have narrated the facts, as I saw and observed them deliberately and distinctly, and shall leave to the philosophic reader to make what inferences he thinks fit: *The truth of the material circumstances I will warrant.*"

#### REMARKABLE CHARACTERS.

Mr. GUY, who was the founder of the noble hospital that bears his name in the borough of Southwark, was as remarkable for his private parsimony as his public munificence. He invariably dined alone, and a soiled proof-sheet, or an old newspaper, was his constant substitute for a table-cloth.

It is recorded of him, that as he was one winter evening sitting in his room, meditating over a handful of half-lighted embers confined within the narrow precincts of a brick-stove, and without any candle, a person who came to enquire for him was introduced, and after the first compliments were passed, and the guest requested to take a seat, Mr. Guy lighted a farthing-candle, which lay ready on the table by him, and desired to know the purport of the gentleman's visit. The visitor was the famous Vulture Hopkins, immortalised by Pope, in the lines—

"When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend  
"The wretch, that living, sav'd a candle's end,  
"Etc."

"I have been told, (said Hopkins) that you, Sir, are better versed in the prudent and necessary art of saving, than any man now living, and I therefore wait upon you for a lesson of frugality; an art, in which I used to think I excelled, but am told by all who know you, that you are greatly my superior."—"And is that all you come about? (said Guy,) why then, we can talk this matter over in the dark:" So saying, he with great deliberation extinguished his new-lighted farthing-candle. Struck with this instance of economy, Hopkins rose up, acknowledged himself convinced of the other's superior thrift, and took his leave.

A boiled egg was the usual dinner of Sir HANS SLOANE. When he once complained to Doctor Mortimer that all his

friends had deserted him, the Doctor observed that Chelsea was a considerable distance from the residence of most of them, and therefore they might be disappointed when they came, to find he had so slight a dinner. This gentle remonstrance put the old Baronet in a rage, and he exclaimed, "Keep a table! Invite people to dinner!—Would you have me ruin myself? Public credit totters already, and if, (as has been presaged,) there should be a national-bankruptcy, or a sponge to wipe out the National-debt, you may yet see me in a workhouse." His landed interest was, at that time, very considerable, and his Museum worth much more than the twenty thousand pounds, which was given for it by Parliament.

Pope has recorded the rapacity of PETER WALTERS, but there are some circumstances in his life not generally known. He was of a low origin, but acquired an immense estate; the principal part of which arose from his knowledge of the world, and careful attention to the follies and vices of young noblemen and gentlemen of fortune, whose wants he was, *on proper terms*, always ready and willing to supply.

He was first an Under-steward to the great Earl of Uxbridge, whom he had the address to manage with such dexterity, that to his dying hour, no man stood so well with that nobleman as Peter Walters. The Earl himself was a great usurer, and Peter was privy to all his bargains. When they were alone and disengaged, their custom was to compare notes, and then a question sometimes arose about which of them had pocketed the greatest number of peers. Pope calls Walters *a person eminent in the wisdom of his profession, a dexterous attorney, and a good, if not a safe, conveyancer.* It happened one night that Anthony Henley, who was as remarkable for his wit, as Peter was for his money, met together at an inn on the road and joined company. In the course of the evening's conversation, Henley heartily rallied his new companion, on his immoderate love of money, and threw out some sarcastic hints on his manner of getting it. Walters was no less severe upon Anthony for his sovereign contempt of that precious metal, and his ways of squandering it. "At best, (Henley said,) every-body knows, Walters, how you got your money,—but do be frank for once, and tell me how the devil you came by your wit, for they very rarely go together."—

"Why, as to that, (said Peter,) I thank my stars I am not indebted to nature for a grain of it—but you must know I have lately bought a good many estates from men of a bright fancy and high genius, and they gave me their wit into the bargain."

Mr. LAW, projector of the Mississippi-scheme, was a Scotch gentleman of narrow fortune but great ambition; he had travelled through great part of Europe, and subsisted chiefly by gaming, by which he acquired considerable sums, particularly in Italy, where he first hatched his paper-project, which afterwards gave birth to those detestable bubbles that brought both England and France to the brink of ruin. He offered his scheme first to the King of Sardinia, who told him his dominions were too small for such a project; adding, *If I know the humour of the French, I am sure they will relish your plan!* Mr. Law took his Majesty's advice, and it succeeded. The Regent-Duke of Orleans came into his views. In December 1719, Law abjured the Protestant religion, and in the January following was made Comptroller.

general of the Finances; in which situation he so managed and controlled, that he amassed almost all the cash of the kingdom and brought it into the King's coffers, and was himself nominally worth half a million; but not having the prudence or foresight to secure a shilling of it in foreign banks, he was obliged to relinquish this immense treasure, and the very next year to fly secretly from France, to avoid being torn to pieces by the enraged people. Such a sudden elevation, and precipitate downfall, is scarcely to be paralleled. From being the first man in a great kingdom, on whom all the people gazed, as at a meteor, he was in the twinkling of an eye reduced to the low rank of a sorry vagabond, whom all men despised; for after wandering about Europe for some time, he died at Munich, very poor. After his decease, his widow lived at Utrecht in a private manner; but his son was so fortunate as to procure a cornetcy of horse, and his daughter, a very amiable young lady, married the Lord Wallingford, son to the Earl of Banbury.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### The CLOSE of DAY.

NO breeze disturbs the summer leaves,  
That sleep refresh'd with evening dew;  
An amber cloud the moon receives,  
And veils her crescent from the view.

The voice of neither herd nor flock,  
With tones of love, salutes my ears,  
In echoes from the mountain rock,  
That wears the mossy robe of years.

New hay and honeysuckles lend  
Their fragrance to the breathing vale,  
And nameless flowers their odors blend,  
And with their sweets the smell regale.

As on I travel through the gloom,  
That dims the closing eye of day,  
Glow-worms, with silvery lamps, illume  
The verdant borders of my way.

The lark, sweet minstrel of the skies!  
His carol ended, sinks to rest,  
And by his feathery partner lies,  
So happy in their humble nest!

Thus, in a green sequestered dell,  
Safe from the frowns of wealth or care,  
In smiles of peace my soul would dwell  
With her, my fairest of the fair!

But now I mourn her, absent far,  
My blooming flower of sweet delight!  
Whose presence, like the evening star,  
Would cheer the lonely brow of night.

W. EVANS.

### To MARIA.

SHOULD Phœbus e'er forsake my mind,  
Their favour should the Nine refuse,  
Yet I, propitious fair, could find  
A theme in thee—in thee a Muse.

Thy native charms, thy moral grace,  
The pow'r of fiction far excel;  
Each beauty decorates thy face,  
Within thee all the virtues dwell.

Such melody thy notes to me  
As sweetest poet never sung;  
And true perfection would it be  
To sing thy merits with thy tongue;

Let Phœbus, then, desert my mind,  
Their succour let the Nine refuse,  
I, matchless maid! shall ever find  
A theme in thee—in thee a Muse.

T. OLDHAM.  
ATR-

## From ANACREON.

**C**OME, thou best of painters, come !  
Master of the Rhodian art,  
While mem'ry with her image glows,  
Paint the mistress of my heart.

First her glossy ringlets trace :  
—Paint them soft, and black as jet ;  
And, if such thy mimic pow'r,  
Paint them breathing every sweet.

From the full luxuriant cheek,  
Peeping thro' her dusky hair,  
Let the ivory forehead rite  
Brightly glittering, smooth, and fair.

Her eye-brows trace with steadiest hand ;  
With care the graceful arch design :  
Part not the bewitching curves,  
Nor yet unite the waving line :

Shaded by a jetty lid,  
Paint me next her eye of fire,  
Sparkling bright with rays of sense,  
Melting too with soft desire.

Roses blend with whitest milk—  
Tint her lovely cheeks with this ;  
And her soft persuasive lips  
Challenging the luscious kiss.

Round her alabaster neck  
Let the wanton graces play ;  
Shade, with a robe of purple dye,  
The brighter charms that shun the day.

But gently through the careless folds  
Let the snowy bosom break :  
—Enough ! 'tis she ! I own thy power ;  
It breathes—it lives—it soon will speak !

W. SHEPHERD.

## BALLAD.

"**T**WAS on a cliff, whose rocky base  
Baffled the briny wave ;  
Whose cultur'd heights their verdant store  
To many tenant gave ;

**A** mother, led by rustic cares,  
Had wander'd with her child ;  
Unwean'd the babe—yet on the grass  
He frolick'd and he smil'd.

With what delight the mother glow'd  
To mark the infant's joy ;  
How oft would pause, amidst her toil,  
To contemplate her boy.

Yet soon, by other cares estranged,  
Her thoughts the child forsook ;  
Careless he wanton'd on the ground,  
Nor caught his mother's look.

Cropt was each flow'r that caught his eye,  
'Till, scrambling o'er the green,  
He gain'd the cliff's unshelter'd edge,  
And pleas'd survey'd the scene !

'Twas now the mother, from her toil,  
Turn'd to behold her child—  
The urchin gone !—her cheeks were flush'd !—  
Her wand'ring eye was wild !

She saw him on the cliff's rude brink—  
Now careless peeping o'er—  
He turn'd, and to his mother smil'd,  
—Then sported as before.

Sunk was her voice—'twas vain to fly—  
'Twas vain the brink to brave—  
Oh Nature ! it was thine alone  
To prompt the means to save !

She tore the kerchief from her breast,  
And laid her bosom bare :  
He saw delighted—left the brink,  
And sought to banquet there.

H. R.

*The DARTMOOR COTTER; or, the WIDOW and her PONY.*

I. **M**ORE savage than the howl  
Of winter on the moor,  
His voice, who once a widow drove  
At midnight from his door.

II. The hills were clad with snow,  
And glimmer'd in the moon,  
Which, through the clouds, seem'd like the  
fun  
Obscur'd with mist at noon.

III. From noon to midnight hour,  
The Dame her way pursued  
O'er hill and dale, o'er moorland wild,  
And mountain solitude.

IV. Her pony with the cold  
Begins to droop and sink ;  
The snow deny'd him grass to eat,  
And ice, a pool to drink.

V. The inn is nigh : she knocks,  
And calls aloud for aid,  
To lift her pony from the snow,  
Where prostrate he was laid.

VI. "Away"—a voice replies ;  
Nor has she answer more ;  
But, shiv'ring, listens to the wind  
O'er Dartmoor-forest roar.

VII. She thinks of home—so far !  
With tears, and heaves a sigh,  
When, lo ! a sound of horror swells  
The gale that whistles by.

VIII. A hollow groan resounds,  
And stops her panting breath ;  
Alas ! her pony's plaintive moan.  
Bids her farewell in death !

IX. A cot in sight she reach'd,  
Heartless again to knock ;  
But, at her call, a swain unbars  
The door, without a lock.

X. Unlike

X. Unlike that Publican,  
Who rudely cry'd—“ depart”—  
This cottager compassion breathes,  
And feels a tender heart.

XI. He lights a blazing fire,  
To yield her sweet relief,  
And mingles with her tale of woe  
His sympathy of grief.

XII. With morn around the door  
The Cotter's children smil'd,  
Or gambol'd in the heath, as blithe  
As bees that haunt the wild.

XIII. This tale they love to tell  
The stranger on the green,  
And show him where the pony fell,  
And where his bones are seen.

XIV. The Father of the dew  
Accepts the Widow's tears  
That drop in pity for the beast,  
Who serv'd her days and years.

Tavistock,  
April, 1801.

W. EVANS.

COURTELY ADULATION.

*From Ariosto's Satires.*

RASH is that fool, who 'gainst his sovereign lord,  
Presumes to proffer one opposing word :  
Should he at noon see stars ! then grope your way ;  
The sun, at midnight ! blinking shun his ray.  
Where'er at random falls his praise or blame,  
Consenting courtiers echo back the same.  
Nay, e'en the rear of slaves, who look and quake,  
Nor ever dare their humble silence break,  
With ev'ry grinning muscle seem to cry,  
We, if we durst, would sanction too, the lie.

Hackney.

J. M.

LINES, translated from the IRISH of THADY RUDDY, an UNTUTORED BARD.

WHY does that rose shine forth with so much pride ?  
In all the glories of an Eastern bride ?  
Is it because she decks fair Selin's\* bow'rs ?  
Is it because she's called the Queen of Flow'rs ?  
Is it because she scents the verdant plain,  
And lives in ev'ry poet's love-sick strain ?  
Is it because she breathes in Homer's Greek,  
And shares the charms of lovely Nora's cheek ?

\* An extensive vale in the county of Leitrim.

Is it because the plaintive bird of night  
Woos her in strains that lend e'en saints de-light ?

But mark yon humble lily of the vale,  
Content to flourish in the past'ral tale ;  
Content in her own native shade to breathe,  
Or bloom at times in some young shepherd's wreath ;

Yet thou art dearer to my lowly breast,  
Than yon proud rose in all her radiance drest.

The purest emblem of the modest maid,  
Who flies the wanton eye, and courts the shade.

A TRIBUTE to the MEMORY of a YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who died on the 10th of June, in early life, eminent for his worth and diligence in his profession as Surgeon of a Dispensary.

IN haste to thee the fatal mandate came,  
And quick thy spirit fled its languid frame.

Farewel ! 'tis finished ! Heaven requir'd no more ;  
Thy days of labour, studious nights, are o'er.

Yet, silent now upon thy lowly bed,  
Dhou sleepest not with the forgotten dead ;  
No, gentle shade, justice thy name shall raise,  
And o'er the cypress spread the verdant bays :

Bid it survive a fair example shown,  
And may the young compare it with their own.

In all their time, (thy treasure of rich use,) Are no regretted moments of abuse ?

As thee devout, say, have they minds as free,  
And, blest by science, humble found as thee ?

Of gentle manners, are their morals pure ;  
In them does misery meet a friend as sure ?

Does filial duty's pure affection glow,  
And faith seal every claim the good can know ?

Is aught revers'd ? reverse the erring plan,  
These are the graces that adorn the man.  
For gold and honours vain the giddy strife—  
The first of honours is an useful life.

Lamented shade, farewell ! thy labour's done,  
And Heaven, high prize for virtue ! early won.

External gifts the Muse deems toys of earth,  
But pays just tribute here to modest worth.

Lancaster,  
June 18, 1801.

MONTHLY

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

**Bonaparte.** Engraved from a bust modelled by Ceracci, by H. Richter. Published for Richter, Newman-street, Price 10s. 6d. Plain, 1l. 1s. in Colours

THE resemblance of a man who has performed so conspicuous a character in the great theatre of the world, at this most eventful period, naturally excites curiosity; and to gratify that curiosity, we have been treated with several of his portraits. This is said to be a very striking resemblance, and the circumstances that attended the modelling the bust, are collateral proofs that it is so. About twenty years ago, Ceracci an Italian, who was the sculptor, resided in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, and was considered by many of the best judges as a young artist of great promise. At this time he gave some instructions to Mrs. Damer. He modelled the heads of the Marquis of Buckingham, Admiral Kepel, General Paoli, and many other eminent characters. He was also the sculptor of the figures on the top of Somerset House; and one very curious specimen of his taste and talents he presented to Mr. Goubert, at whose death it was purchased by Mr. Raphael Smith, in whose possession it now is.

With all this, Ceracci did not find encouragement in this country, which he therefore left in about four or five years, and went to reside in Vienna; where he staid a short time, but was on some account or other ordered to quit the empire. He then went to America, where he was noticed and employed; and to purchase marble for a monument which he had an order for, he took a voyage to Italy. Bonaparte, previously to his going with the troops to Egypt, happened to be in the same city at the same time, and Ceracci obtained permission to make a model of his head. With this the General was so much pleased, that he told the sculptor if he came to Paris he would endeavour to serve him. Ceracci went to Paris, and afterwards repaid his countryman's kindness by being a principal contriver of the plot to destroy him by the Infernal machine; and for this he was guillotined.

This copy is correctly drawn, and admirably engraved. In the general outline of the head, and spirit of the eye, it bears a strong resemblance to a large medallion that has been lately engraved at

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Paris. On one side of this is the Chief Consul's head, inscribed *An. ix. 1801, Bonaparte Consul de la rep. Fran.* On the reverse is a globe, with the rays of the sun shining upon that part of the Continent in which France is situated, and a heavy cloud hovering over the part in which is Great Britain! Motto, *Bonheur au Continent, Paix de Luneville.*

Masquerier's Portrait of Bonaparte is removed from Piccadilly to Macklin's Gallery, Fleet-street.

Poetry and Painting have been considered as sister-arts. The name of Gessner of Zurich stands very high in the former; his son, who is an inhabitant of this country, has embraced the latter; and whatever may be his defects, has certainly an abundant portion of fire. Wherever this is found we augur improvement. The fleet courser, that sometimes flies out of the beaten track, may be checked in his wild career, and brought into the proper bounds—but the sluggish animal that drags on at the same dull pace, without daring to deviate to the right or left, can never be spurred into speed.

This gentleman, (Mr. Gessner jun.) has lately made a number of designs, relative to *bloody battles, and to bruising arms.* Forty or fifty of these are in the possession of Mr. Ackermann of the Strand, who intends to publish them. The following subjects, which bear strong marks of a vigorous mind and abound in savage grandeur, are already engraved, and are sold at 6s. the Pair. In Colours 12s.

*Saxon Dragoons patrolling in a Storm.* Ziegler sculpt.—*Austrian Hussars in pursuit of the Enemy.* Ziegler sculpt.

The contrast between these two prints, is in an eminent degree striking. The light-coloured cloaks of the Saxons, and the chilling and violent wind and storm in the distance, is marked with the hand of a master, and appears to be felt by both the horses and their riders. The heat of the whole surrounding scenery, which is in a perfect blaze, forms a very strong opposition.

*English Light Horse attacking French Artillery.* Merke sculpt.—*Prussian Hussars on a Night Piquet.* Ziegler sculpt.

These are two spirited prints.

G

Russian

*Russian Hussars and Cossacks attacked by French Horse and Foot.* Merke sculpt. *Austrian Hussars charging the Enemy through a Town.* J. Bluck sculpt.

This pair of prints display war in all its horrors.

*An Officer of Cuirassiers leading on his Troops.* J. Bluck sculpt.—*Hessian Hussars, on a Night Patrol.* C. Ziegler sculpt.

The effect of the peasant's lanthorn in the last of these prints, though rather violent in the blaze, is striking.

*Saxon Hussars attacked by French Infantry from an Ambuscade.* J. Bluck sculpt.—*A Reconnoitring party of Austrian Dragoons retreating from the Enemy.* J. Bluck sculpt.

These two prints, like the others, have great spirit, but would not have been injured by being, in the painter's phrase, *a little kept down* both in drawing and colouring.

To the gentlemen of the army, these subjects have peculiar interest, and we are told that among the military the sale has been considerable:

*Swearing-in the Lord Mayor.* Painted by Miller. Engraved by B. Smith. Published by Messrs. Boydell, Cheapside, and the Shakespeare Gallery. Price 3*l.* 3*s.*

This print is forcibly engraved, and derives a large portion of its interest from the number of portraits; a greater number, we believe, than were ever inserted in any one print. A key-plate with references to them all, is delivered with the print. The internal view of Guildhall is correct, and comprises the full length portraits of Sir Matthew Hale, and the other judges, who, after the dreadful fire in 1666, regulated the rebuilding of London by such wise rules as to prevent the endless train of law suits which might otherwise have ensued, and would have been little less chargeable than the fire had been. These portraits were painted by Michael Wright, a tolerably good painter. The key-print describes many of them.

*Agrippina landing with the Ashes of Germanicus.* Burney del. Agar sculpt.—*Sophonisba receiving her Nuptial Present from Massinissa.* Burney del. Agar sculpt. Published for Ackermann, 101 Strand. Price 3*s.* Plain. Coloured 7*s.*

These are two very elegant little vignettes. In the first of them, the figures are antique, though that of Agrippina, if she stood upright, would be above the height of a British beauty. The figure of Sophonisba in the second, is voluptuous,

but the displaying a cornucopia as the nuptial torch, though it may be warranted in the Court of Paphos, would, in an English Court, excite some whimsical ideas, which might lead to Doctors' Commons, and the Court of King's Bench. We are at a loss to conceive how the loose drapery, to which the horn and garland are suspended, is supported. If we suppose it the wind, it must be Boreas, for Zephyrus would not have sufficient power. Notwithstanding all this, it is a light and tasteful design, and very neatly engraved.

*A Drawing-book, consisting of Four Heads.* Maria Cosway del. Samuel Phillips sculpt. Published for R. Ackermann, Print Warehouse, No. 101, Strand. Price 10*s.* 6*d.* Plain. 2*s.* Coloured.

These heads are in the antique style, and intended for Bacchus, Ariadne, Innocence, and Simplicity.

The face of Bacchus is rather feminine, though the profile, which is perfectly Grecian, resembles a figure that was some years since at the late Mr. Hamilton's gardens at Cobham, in Surrey. The head of Ariadne is in a singular position, but is a good model to draw from. The heads of Innocence and Simplicity are characteristic, and well display the two passions they are intended to personify. The whole are admirably engraved in the chalk manner, by Mr. Samuel Phillips, whom we have had former occasions to notice, and who displays marks of improvement, that we expect will in time raise him to eminence.

While we are on the subjects designed by Mrs. Cosway, we cannot resist noticing a design which Agar has lately engraved, as a vignette to a bill of Ackermann, Suardy and Cos. Water-proof Manufactory at Chelsea. The process which cloth or wearing-apparel undergoes at this place, renders it impenetrable to rain, and Mrs. Cosway has well described this by a whimsical and poetical *conceitto*.

A figure, which by the courtesy of allegory, and the practice of allegorical painters, must we believe be called a dolphin, is represented swimming in the ocean, and spouting water to a considerable height from each of his nostrils. Upon the animal's back, stands a little Cupid, holding a piece of light drapery, which the wind very complacently blows a little higher than his head. It is inscribed *Rain defied—Health preserved.* Partly enveloped in a cloud immediately above it, is a little Genius pressing between his hand

hands somewhat that must be considered to be a sort of sponge, charged with water, till it descends in a violent torrent upon the water-proof canopy—under which the little Cupid, perfectly secure, “*Rides in the Whirlwind, and defies the Storm.*”

This is all very prettily imagined, but it would have had a lighter and more airy effect, if the figure in the clouds had been raised higher, so as to have been more above the canopy.

Mr. Holloway is engaged in an arduous undertaking; making large prints from Rafaelle’s cartoons. The history of these grand models of grace and greatness, is singular and curious.

Leo X. employed Rafaelle to delineate them as designs for tapestry, to ornament the pontifical apartments at Rome. For this, (according to Panvinio,) he agreed to pay 50,000 *scudi d'oro*, to the proprietor of a large tapestry manufactory in Flanders. The work was finished and sent to Rome, but the money agreed to be paid was not returned, and these inimitable productions were left in the hands of the tapestry merchant and his successors for near a century, when they were purchased by either the parliament of Great Britain, or Charles I. for a very large sum: it has been said, near ten thousand pounds.

Soon after the decollation of this prince, his very fine collection of pictures, statues, tapestry, jewels, &c. was sold; and by a catalogue which was discovered some years since in Moorfields, and fell into the hands of the late Sir John Stanley, it appears that the cartoons were purchased by his highness (Cromwell,) for 300l. This, considering the price at which they had been so recently purchased, was a very small sum; but the temper of the times was too harsh and gloomy to set much value upon elegant embellishments, and paintings of religious subjects were held in such abhorrence, that previous to the sale, an order was made to burn all such pictures as contained any representations of the Second Person in the Trinity, or the Virgin Mary. Be the cause what it would, this unfortunate monarch’s valuable collection of pictures, statues, jewels, plate, and the furniture of nineteen palaces, sold for 18,000l.

The cartoons were, after this, deposited in Hampton-court-palace. From thence they were several years since removed to the Queen’s-house; and from the Queen’s-house they are removed to Windsor, where Mr. Holloway has been permitted

to copy them; for which purpose he has for several months had a scaffolding erected, and is now sedulously applying to making the drawings. From his former productions there is every reason to think he will produce a set of prints that will not only do honour to himself but to the country.

The cartoons have been severaltimes copied. Twice by Sir James Thornhill. The larger set were purchased at Sir James’s sale, by the late Duke of Bedford, for 200l. and have been lately presented by the present Duke to the Royal Academy, at Somerset-house.

The first set of engravings that were ever made of them, were by Dorigny, to whom Queen Anne allotted apartments in the palace, during the progress of the work, and afterwards knighted the artist. The second set were very neatly engraved in smaller size by Simon Gribelin, with an internal view of the room as it appeared at Hampton-court. Another set were wretchedly wrought by Kirkhall, and are usually printed in blue, green or red. Mr. Simon is engaged in a copy, and one of the prints we are told is finished.

The print of the Siege of Valenciennes, engraved by Bromley, from Loutherbourg’s capital picture, is finished, and will be published early in the winter. The subscribers will have ample reason to be satisfied that though they have waited long, they have not waited in vain, for it is a most correct and spirited copy, and admirably engraved.

Mr. Mitchell, of Newman-street, has published a book on Grecian, Roman, and Gothic Architecture, price to subscribers four guineas. The plates exhibit several buildings that have been erected by the author; and his aim, in those that he has planned for families, seems to be to unite, in a compact and elegant villa, all the comforts of a house to live in. This is good sense, but has not always been adopted; for we have often seen comfort and convenience sacrificed to splendour and show. A section of the Panorama, which Mr. Mitchell built, will be very curious to those who have not considered the subject, as it completely elucidates the principle, by which this *triumph of perspective* is effected.

Windsor Castle is to undergo a thorough repair, and to have, throughout the whole building, Gothic windows, similar to the architecture of the time of Edward III. Mr. Wyatt is the architect, and expects that it will take about three years to compleat it.

## LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

*Account of Diseases in an Eastern District of London, from the 20th of June to the 20th of July, 1801.*

ACUTE DISEASES.		No. of Cases.
TYPHUS	-	22
Febris Intermittens	-	1
Pneumonia	-	7
Cynanche Tonfillaris	-	8
Acute Rheumatism	-	3
CHRONIC DISEASES.		
Cough	-	18
Dyspnea	-	9
Cough and Dyspnea	-	12
Phthisis Pulmonalis	-	3
Pleurodynia	-	1
Hydrothorax	-	2
Apoplexia	-	1
Paralysis	-	2
Cephalalgia	-	5
Dyspepsia	-	7
Anasarca	-	4
Ascites	-	2
Amenorrhœa	-	3
Menorrhagia	-	2
Chlorosis	-	5
Asthenia	-	2
Hypochondriasis	-	2
Hysteria	-	3
Scrophula	-	2
Diarrœa	-	5
Hæmorrhoids	-	3
Scabies	-	1
Herpes	-	3
Chronic Rheumatism	-	12
PUERPERAL DISEASES.		
Menorrhagia Lochialis	-	3
Low Puerperal Fever	-	2
Abscessus Mammarum	-	1
INFANTILE DISEASES.		
Febris Infantilis	-	2
Rachitis	-	1
Aphthæ	-	5
Herpes	-	8

It will appear from the annexed list, that the fever, which has long formed a large proportion in former lists, continues to prevail, and that the number of patients under its influence is still large.— This disease has propagated itself to a considerable extent, particularly amongst the lower orders of society; so that there is hardly a family that has been visited by it, in which almost every member of it has not been more or less affected. Together with the other symptoms of this disease, which have been frequently recited, some affections of the throat have of late, in several instances, been experienced. In these cases, there has been a slight inflammation of the mucous membrane of the fauces, and some enlargement of the tonsils, occasioning a degree of pain and difficulty in deglutition. These symptoms have, however, soon yielded to the inhaling of the steam of warm water; or frequently sipping some tepid emollient liquor, or the use of moderately astringent gargles.

Similar affections of the throat, but in a higher degree, have, in some instances, constituted the primary disease. The patient has first complained of stiffness and fulness about the throat, the tonsils, and the whole of the internal fauces have been much inflamed, and the degree of fever, indicated by the fulness and frequency of the pulse and the heat of the skin, has been considerable.

The use of aperient medicines, keeping up a determination to the skin by antimonials, and the use of emollient gargles have generally been attended with success, and in a few days the disease has been removed.

## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WHITBY, and others, for a MILL to grind BARK for the USE of TANNERS.

THIS mill consists of a number of cutters fixed upon arbors or axles, which cut the bark to pieces; after which the bark falls through an eye, and passes between two large cast-iron plates, with grooves or furrows, cut either hollow or levelled square. The under plate is made to move round, which is found to facilitate the entrance of the bark into the eye more than if the upper plate moved.

The upper plate may, however, be made to move round, if the situation in which

the mill stands requires it; and, in this case, the grooves or furrows are reversed.

A perpendicular shaft rests upon brass, fixed upon the bridge-tree, which, by means of two screws, is raised or depressed to grind the bark finer or coarser as may be wished.

These two cast-iron plates (for which the patent is particularly granted, and which appear to constitute the chief invention in this mill,) are set in motion by common mill machinery, such as used in horse, water, wind, or steam mills.

This mill, when moved by a horse, will grind

grind three hundred-weight of bark in an hour; but as the plates may be made of any circumference, varying with the power by which they are moved, the quantity ground by the mill in a given time will be in proportion to the size of the plates, and consequently to the power which moves the machinery. The advantages promised by this invention are, a saving of bark, and an acceleration in the process of tanning, as it is said that bark, ground fine by this mill, without being pulverized, spends more rapidly and more completely in the pits.

**MESSRS. WHITE and SMETHURST for an IMPROVED LAMP-BURNER.**

This is an improvement on the burner of the common Argand lamp, the object of which is to cause a more free and plentiful supply of oil to the ignited part of the wick, by which means it may burn better, require snuffing less frequently, and will burn with oil of an inferior quality. These advantages are obtained simply by leaving more space between the two tubes within which the wick is confined than is usually done, and in this the whole improvement of the Patentee appears to consist. It is necessary however to reduce to the usual size the space at the top of the wick, in order that the burnt crust may be more conveniently brushed off. This may be done by putting on a ring conically shaped, so as to bring the space at top to the requisite dimension.

The principle of improvement here is to take away the close adhesion between the sides of the unburnt wick and the tubes between which it is confined; for, as this part of the wick is constantly soaked in oil, it thereby adheres closely to the sides of the tubes, and the capillary attraction by which the oil is drawn up into the burning circle of the wick, is thus much less than it would be if the wick were simply hanging down loosely to the oil reservoir. At the same time all the important advantage gained by the Argand construction is preserved equally well

merely by the ring at the top of the wick-tube. The Patentees suggest other methods of constructing the supporters of the wick, as for instance, by supporting a ring upon pillars or bars, or by making slits or openings in the sides of the tubes, and the like, all of which will ensure the same advantages.

One of the most important benefits which the Patentees assert will be derived from their improved lamp, is to enable the wick to burn common whale or seed-oils, which are sold nearly at half the price of the best spermaceti oil, and it is probable that, if the lamp burns well, little, if any, of the offensive smell occasioned by these oils, when burnt in the common way, will be perceived.

[*The following Patents have lately been obtained in America.*]

**MR. JAMES COX, of Rah-way, in East Jersey, for a MACHINE to save LABOUR in TAN-YARDS.**

It consists of sets of frames adapted to the vats on which the hides are to be stretched, and secured in such a manner as to be both in a situation to be acted upon by the fluid in which they are immersed, and to be easily lifted out for airing, by the strength of one or two men. Thus in the operations of soaking in common water, in lime water, &c. the hides are handled with very little expenditure of time or strength.

**MR. WILLIAM YOUNG, of Connecticut, for a NEW MODE of raising SASH-WINDOWS.**

This is performed by means of cork, &c. in the simplest possible manner, with scarcely any expence. The contrivance is the following: Three or four holes are bored in the sides of the sash, into which hole common bottle-corks are inserted, projecting about the sixteenth of an inch. These press against the window-frames, along the usual groove, and by their elasticity support the sash at any height which may be required.

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**LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JUNE.**

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**AGRICULTURE.**

**The Case of the Farmers;** with a Dedication to the Board of Agriculture; and an Address to all Present and Future Writers on Agriculture, by a Hertfordshire Farmer, 8vo. 18s.

Badcock.

**BIOGRAPHY.**

Memoirs of the late Mrs. Robinson, written by herself; including Anecdotes of many distinguished Persons of the present Period; with Poems and Letters never before published, written by herself, or addressed to her

her by various Persons, 4 vols, foolscap Svo. 3l. 1s. in boards. Phillips.

A Narrative of the Life of Sarah Shade, containing many well-authenticated and curious Facts, more particularly during her Voyage to the East Indies, in 1769, and in traversing that Country with the Army at the Siege of Pondicherry, Vellore, Negapatam, &c. 2s. Hatchard.

## CHEMISTRY.

Synoptic Tables of Chemistry; intended to serve as a Summary of the Lectures delivered on that Science in the Public Schools in Paris, by A. F. Fourcroy, royal folio, 1l. 1s. boards. Cadell and Dayies.

## DRAMA.

Mutius Scævola; or, the Roman Patriot; an Historical Drama, as adapted for Representation, by W. H. Ireland, with a Preface by Mr. Feltham, 2s. 6d. • Badcock.

## EDUCATION.

Introduction to the English Reader; or, a Selection of Pieces in Prose and Poetry, calculated to improve the younger Classes of Learners in Reading, by Lindley Murray, 3s. bound. Longman and Rees.

Aphorisms for Youth; with Observations and Reflections, Religious, Moral, Critical, and Characteristic, original, or selected from the most distinguished Writers; interspersed with original Poetry, 5s. boards. Lackington, Allen, and Co.

The Adventures of Kamoula; or, a Vindication of the Ways of Providence, exemplified in the Triumph of Virtue and Innocence over Corruption and Malice, 1s. 6d. Lackington, Allen, and Co.

The Order and Method of Instructing Children; with Strictures on the Modern System of Education, by G. Crabb, 12mo. 3s. 6d. boards. Longman and Rees.

The Amiable Tutoress; or, the History of Mary and Jane Hornby; a Tale for young Persons, 2s. Hurst.

## HISTORY.

The History of England, from the earliest Dawn of Record, to the Peace of 1783, by C. Coote, L. L. D. 9 vols. 8vo. 3l. 3s. boards. Kearsley.

Memoirs of the Reign of George III. from the Year 1796, to the Commencement of the Year 1799, by William Belsham, 1 vol. 4to. 1l. 1s. boards, and 2 vols. 8vo. 18s. boards. Robinsions.

## LAW.

The Statutes at large, Anno 41. Geo. III. being the fifth and concluding Session of the eighteenth and last Parliament of Great Britain, with a copious Index to the Volume, 4to. 6s. 6d. boards. Butterworth.

Tabula Judicium; a complete Register of the Judges of the Superior Courts, with the Attorneys and Solicitors General, for the Eighteenth Century, including the subsequent Alterations to the 5th of June, 1801, with Biographical References, 3s. 6d. Ogilvy and Son.

## MISCELLANIES.

Remarks by T. Ludlum on the Scurrilous Reflections cast upon the Rev. W. and T. Ludlum, by Dr. Milner, 1s. Wilkie.

A General System of Equestrian Education, by Mr. Astley, sen. Professor of the Art of Riding, &c. with Engravings, 10s. 6d. Creed.

The Letters between the Marquis of Blandford, and Lady Mary Anne Sturt; the Report of the Trial; and Mr. Sturt's Vindication of himself from the Charge of having connived at the Adulterous Intercourse between the Parties, 5s. Ridgway.

The Persian Moonshee; containing the Grammatical Rules, the Pund Manch of Sadi, Forms of Address, select Tales, Lives of the Philosophers, Dialogues, some Chapters of St. Matthew; with Notes by the late William Chambers, Esq. all in Persian, with English Translations by Henry Gladwin, Esq. of Calcutta; illustrated with Plates, containing exact Imitations of Persian and Arabic Manuscripts; and containing every requisite Instruction for obtaining a thorough Knowledge of the Persian Language, and to render the most difficult Hand-writing perfectly familiar. royal 4to. 3l. 3s. bds. Debrett.

The Method of Educating the Deaf and Dumb, by the Abbé de l'Epée, translated from the French, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Cadell and Davies.

The Boa Constrictor; an Illustration from the Natural of what has appeared in the Political World; suggested in consequence of a Recollection of Events, which were provoked by a late French demi-official Publication in the Moniteur; concluding with some Considerations respecting Negotiation, by the Author of the Theory of Chess, 1s. Hatchard.

The Theological, Philosophical, and Miscellaneous Works of the Rev. William Jones, with an Account of his Life and Writings, 12 vols. large 8vo. with Portrait, 5l. 8s. bds. Rivingtons.

The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for the Year 1801, Part I. Elmley.

A Week's Conversation on the Plurality of Worlds; translated from the French of M. de Fontenelle, with considerable Improvements, by J. Hughes, Esq. to which is added, Mr. Addison's Defence of the Newtonian Philosophy, 3s. boards. Jones.

Dodiley's Annual Register for the Year 1799, 10s. 6d. boards.

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Letters addressed to a young Man, on his Entrance into Life, and adapted to the Circumstances of the Times, by Mrs. West, Authoress of a Tale of the Times, &c. 3 vols. 12mo. 16s. 6d. boards. Longman and Rees.

Six Picturesque Views in North Wales, engraved in Aquatinta by Alken; with Poetical Reflections on leaving that Country, by the

the Rev. Brian Broughton, M. A. royal 4to.  
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An Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and the Orthographic and Stereographic Projections of the Sphere; including the Theory of Navigation, illustrated by Practical Examples, and applied to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances; to determine the Latitude by two Altitudes of the Sun, the Longitude by the Lunar Observations, and to other important Problems on the Sphere, and in Nautical Astronomy, by Thomas Keith, Teacher of Mathematics, 10s. 6d. boards.

Longman and Rees.

Canterbury Tales, by Harriet Lee, volume 4, 8s. boards. Robinsons.

Second Edition of a New Table of all the Stamp-duties, completed to the 9th of July, 1801. by T. Edwards, Law-stationer, an open sheet, 1s. Edwards.

Account of the Emancipation of the Slaves of Unity Valley Pen, in Jamaica, by David Barclay, 6d. Phillips.

Part of a Letter to a Noble Earl, containing a Comment on the Doctrines and Facts of Sir Richard Musgrave's Vindictory of the Yeomanry and Catholics of the City of Cork, by Thomas Townfend, Esq. 1s. 6d.

Booker.

'The Sincere Huron; or, Pupil of Nature; translated from the French of Voltaire, 1s. 6d. Bone.

Lectures on the Elements of Commerce, Politics, and Finances, peculiarly calculated to qualify young Gentlemen for Public Situations, and for Parliamentary Business, by Thomas Mortimer, Esq. 8vo. 9s. boards

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An Appeal to the Public on the Controversy between Hannah More, the Curate of Blagdon, and the Rev. Sir A. Elton, by Thomas Bere, A. M. 2s. Robinsons.

The Elements of Gaelic Grammar, by the Rev. A. Stewart, 8vo. 4s. boards.

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The Magus; or, Celestial Intelligencer; forming a Complete System of Occult Philosophy and Magic; to which is added, the Lives of the most eminent Magi, &c. by Francis Barrett, 4to. 1l. 7s.

Lackington, Allen, and Co.

The Principles of Morality, by George Ensor, Esq. 8vo. 6s. boards. Jordan.

Prose on various Occasions, Literary and Political, collected from the Newspapers, 8vo. 3s. 6d. Hurst.

Lloyd's Monthly List of the Commercial Shipping belonging or trading to Great Britain and Ireland; containing the following interesting Particulars respecting every ship, viz. her Name, Tonnage, Class, or Condition and Age; her Captain, Owners, and Brokers Names; present Trade or Employment, Station, Situation, and other recent Information concerning her; the Port where built or registered, and her Number of Guns; with

Miscellaneous Observations, &c. In the above Description, nearly 12,000 Vessels are included. To which is added, a correct List of the Royal Navy of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, with the first Lieutenants, and the Agents of the Captains, 1s. 6d.

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Observations on the Establishment of a Royal Military College for the Instruction of the Officers of the British Army, as proposed by the Secretary at War, 1s. Egerton.

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A Supplement to Practical Observations on the Natural History and Cure of the Lues Venerea; containing Remarks on the Application of the Lunar Caustic to Strictures of the Urethra; on the Use of Sedatives in Gonorrhœa, and their dangerous Consequences in Lues Venerea; with an Examination of those Effects of Mercury which are decisive in the Cure of this Disease, by John Howard, Surgeon, 2s.

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The Political Interests of Great Britain; in which are included the necessary Measures for procuring an advantageous and permanent Peace with France and her Allies; for terminating our Differences with the Northern Confederate Powers, concerning the Freedom Maritime

of Neutral Maritime Commerce, and restoring Plenty to the United Kingdoms, by George Edwards, Esq. 7s. boards.

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of

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The further Animadversions may be purchased separately, price 6d. Mawman.

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#### VETERINARY ART.

An Enquiry into the Structure and Animal Economy of the Horse, comprehending the Diseases to which his Limbs and Feet are subject; with Directions for Shoeing, and pointing out a Method for ascertaining his Age, with an Attempt to explain the Laws of his progressive Motion: illustrated by Plates, by Richard Lawrence, Veterinary-surgeon, 4to. 1l. 1s. 6d. boards. Wallis.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

\* \* \* Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

**I**N consequence of the ruinous and oppressive duty upon paper, the book-sellers have been obliged to abandon their design of reprinting a new and complete edition of the British Poets. The new duty upon paper, so far from increasing the revenue, threatens to destroy the consumption almost altogether. All Literary Projects which were not far advanced, are necessarily laid aside, and the stagnation in this branch of business begins already to be severely felt by Printers, and the inferior agents of literature.

Mr. JOHN NICHOLS will speedily publish an improved edition, in 18 vols. large octavo, of the Works of Dean Swift. It will be enriched with Notes by sundry persons and by the editor.

A translation is in forwardness of Citizen OLIVER's Travels in the Ottoman Empire, Egypt, Syria, and Persia.

Mr. CRUTWELL, author of several useful publications, has in the press a Tour through Great Britain, in six volumes; it is intended to exhibit a complete view of the domestic state of Great Britain.

Sir HENRY ENGLEFIELD has in the press, *A Walk through Southampton*, which comprises an interesting Survey of the MONTHLY MAG. No. 76.

long neglected Antiquities of the Town, and will contain Engravings of some of the most remarkable.

A third volume of MEDICINA NAUTICA is nearly ready for publication; which, for original matter, and more careful selection, will surpass the preceding volumes. The medical department, as well as others in the navy, acquired fresh activity from the flag of Lord St. Vincent appearing in the Channel; new facts and observations have been recorded to more advantage; and as the present volume is likely to bring down the occurrences of the fleet, to the conclusion of the war, the whole will exhibit a wider field of Medical Practice in the Navy than has ever been reaped by others. Communications for this work, may be addressed to the author.

The Rev. SAMUEL LOWELL, of Bristol, has a volume of Sermons in the press, which will be published with all convenient expedition.

Doctor HAGER is about to publish a Description of the *Affyriac History*, lately brought from the Ruins of Babylon, and has permission to dedicate it to the East India Company.

Dr. GARNETT, who has resigned his

situation as Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the Royal Institution, (as we noticed in our last Number,) intends, we understand, in future, to devote his time to the practice of the profession to which his studies have been particularly directed, that of medicine. He also intends to deliver Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and on the Animal Economy, as well as on Chemistry, and those branches of Natural Philosophy connected with medicine.

Mr. MUSHET, of the Clyde Works, to whom Science is indebted for several excellent Memoirs on the Manufacture of Iron, and the Assay and Reduction of its Ores, has lately taken out a patent for a new and expeditious method of converting iron into steel, by combining it with more precision than heretofore with various proportions of carbon, and by subsequent cementation to give to the steel the valuable properties of welding and malleability. Of this valuable discovery we shall hereafter give a more detailed account in the article of New Patents.

Although the influence of solar-light is so essential to the well-being of plants and animals, yet some late experiments of Dr. MICHELOTTI, of Turin, seem to prove that the sun's rays are a stimulus too strong to be supported, for any considerable length of time, by vegetables and insects in their embryo state. Having collected moth's eggs, in December, (the *Phalæna dispar. Linn.*) he put a few into two bottles coated with black-wax, and an equal number into two transparent bottles; a pair of each, viz. an opaque and a transparent one, were placed on the outside of a window, exposed to the full sun; and the other pair was so situated in a northern aspect, as only to receive the light by reflection. On the 21st of April, the eggs in the first opaque-bottle were mostly hatched, and the little caterpillars had crawled to the top of the bottle, while on the same day only one of the eggs in the transparent-bottle had hatched—as this was the first so it was also the last. On the next day a few caterpillars made their appearance in the opaque-bottle exposed to the North, and it was five days after before any eggs were hatched in the transparent one: the next year a similar experiment was tried with four more bottles, of which one was covered with black-varnish, another with red, a third with white, and the other was left transparent; into each of these some moth's-eggs were put and the bottles were exposed to the sun. Those in

the black-bottle were first hatched, then those in the red and lastly those in the white one; all the eggs in the transparent-bottle perished. Similar experiments were tried with corresponding results on the seeds of vegetables; those selected for the purpose were the lupin, kidney-bean, and chich-pea: these were kept moistened with water till the process of germination commenced; their cotyledons were then stripped of their opaque skin, and some of each were put in thin tubes with wet cotton, of which some were transparent and others coated with thin lead; all the tubes were then placed in the same bottle of water and exposed to the sun. The process of germination went on at first rapidly in all the tubes, and the cotyledons assumed a yellow colour; at this period all those in the transparent tubes died, whereas those in opaque ones became green, and vegetated vigorously till they had filled the tubes.

It is now three years since Citizen DISPAN, of Toulouse, announced the discovery of a new acid exuding from the pods of the chich-pea, and which therefore he called the *ciceric-acid*: Citizen DEYEUX soon after published, in the *Journal de Physique*, a Memoir to shew that this new acid was merely the oxalic. A quarter of an acre of chich-peas having lately been cultivated by Citizen Dispans, for the purpose of obtaining a sufficient quantity of this acid for a complete analysis, it has now been subject to the rigorous examination of Vauquelin, and appears to consist of malic-acid, mixed with a small quantity of oxalic and a slight trace of acetic.

Citizen MOURGUE has lately published a Statistical Essay, which contains the result of twenty-one years observations on the relative and actual number of births, deaths and marriages, at Montpellier, from 1771 to 1792. The average of the whole population, during the above twenty-one years, is 32,897. During the three-autumnal months there are one-fourth more births than during the three Spring-months; yet the greatest number of births is in January, and the least in June. The annual births are 1197, or  $1\frac{1}{2}\text{th}$  of the whole population. The number of males born is to that of females, as 20 to  $21\frac{1}{4}$ : the illegitimate children form one-ninth of the whole annual reproduction, whereas at Paris they compose one-fourth. The number of marriages is 282, which is, to the whole population, as one to 118: of those that are born, one in  $2\frac{1}{3}\text{th}$  is married. The number of

deaths each year is 1112, and their proportion to the whole population is as one to  $29\frac{1}{2}$ . Of these, 546 are children under ten years old. Winter and spring are the healthiest seasons; the burials in August are to those in May, as  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 2. In 1774, 1778, and 1783, the small-pox was epidemic, and in those years the annual mortality was increased by 421 children. In the 21 years above-mentioned, three men and thirteen women died at the age of 100 and upwards; and one person in  $7\frac{1}{2}$  arrives at the age of 70.

Citizen SEGUIN has communicated to the National Institute, a Memoir on the Manufacture of *Paper from Straw*; he presented, at the same time, several specimens of the paper, some of which had been printed on and proved to be very strong and good.

A new and easy method of *purifying rape-oil* has been published by C. THE-NARD—it is as follows: to 100 parts of oil add  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 of concentrated sulphuric-acid, and mix the whole well by agitation: the oil immediately becomes turbid and of a blackish green colour; in about three quarters of an hour the colouring matter begins to collect in clots; the agitation should then be discontinued, and clean water, twice the weight of the sulphuric-acid, must be added: in order to mix the water with the oil and acid, a further agitation of half an hour must be had recourse to, and the mass may afterwards be left to clarify for eight days: at the end of this time three separate fluids will be perceived in the vessel, the upper of which is the clear oil, the next is sulphuric-acid and water, and the lowest is a black mud or fecula: the oil should be separated by a syphon from the acid and water, and filtered carefully through cotton or wool; it will then be nearly without colour, smell, or taste, and will burn clearly and quietly to the very last drop.

According to a letter lately addressed by C. HUMBOLDT to Cit. FOURCROY, it appears, that during sixteen months he has been traversing the vast territory between the coast, the Orenoquo, Rio-Nigro, and the river of the Amazons. His companion, C. Bonpland, has dried, with duplicates, more than six thousand plants, and he has described with him on the spot, twelve hundred species, great part of which appeared to them to belong to genera not described by Aublet, Jacquin, Mutis, or Dombey. They have collected insects, shells, and different kinds

of wood proper for dyeing; dissected crocodiles, lamantins, apes, and the *gymnotus electricus*, the fluid of which is absolutely galvanic and not electric; and they have described a great many serpents, lizards, and fish. Amidst the thick forests of the Rio-Nigro; surrounded by ferocious tygers and crocodiles; his body tormented with the stings of the formidable mosquitos and ants; having had for three months no other aliment than water, bananas, and manioc, among the Otomaque Indians, who eat earth; or on the banks of the Casquiara, under the equator, where, in the course of a hundred and thirty leagues, no human being is seen;—in all these embarrassing situations he says he never repented of his undertaking. When he left Spain he intended to proceed directly to Mexico, thence to Peru and the Philippines; but a malignant fever, which broke out in the frigate, induced him to remain on the coast of South America; and, thinking it possible to penetrate thence into the interior, he undertook two journeys, one to the missions of the Chayma Indians of Paria, and the other to that vast country situated to the north of the river of the Amazons, between Popayan and the mountains of the French part of Guyana. They twice passed the grand cataracts of the Orenoquo, and those of Atures and Maypura, in lat.  $50^{\circ} 12'$  and long.  $5^{\circ} 39'$ , W. dep. from Paris  $4^{\circ} 43'$  and  $4^{\circ} 41' 40''$ . From the mouth of the Guaviara and the rivers Atabapo, Temi, and Tuamini, he caused his piroqua to be carried by land as far as the Rio-Nigro, while they followed on foot through forests of Hevea, Cinchona, and Canella Winterana. He ascended the Casquiara inhabited by the Ydapaminares, who eat nothing but ants dried in the smoke, and penetrated to the sources of the Orenoquo, even beyond the volcano of Duida, or as far as the ferocity of the Guaica and Guaharibo Indians would permit him to venture. The river of the Amazons, he observes, has been inhabited for 200 years by Europeans; but on the Orenoquo and the Rio-Nigro, it was only about thirty years ago that the Europeans ventured to form a few settlements beyond the cataracts. Those which exist do not comprehend above 1800 Indians, from the eighth degree to the equator; and there are no other whites than six or seven missionary monks. From St. Thomas, the capital of Guyana, lat.  $8^{\circ} 8' 24''$ , long.  $4^{\circ} 25' 2''$ , he crossed once more the great desert called Elanos, inhabited by wild-cattle and horses. At the time he wrote he was

employed in constructing a map of the country through which he had travelled, having been so fortunate as to make astronomical observations in fifty-four places. He was about to embark for the Havanna, whence he intended to proceed to Mexico. Among the Pormisano and Paragini Indians, he saw musical instruments made of the *caoutchouc*, and the inhabitants told him they found it in the earth. The *dapitche* or *zahir* is really a spongy white mass found under the roots of two trees, which appeared to them of a new genus, the *jacio* and the *curvana*, and of which they will one day give a description. The juice of these trees is a very aqueous milk, but it appears that it is a malady in these trees to lose the juice by the roots. This discharge causes the tree to perish, and the milk coagulates in the moist earth, where it is preserved from the contact of the air. He has sent the *dapitche* itself, and a mass of *caoutchouc* made from it, merely by exposing it to heat or dissolving it over the fire. In regard to the earth of the Otomaquas he observes, that this nation, so hideous by the paintings which disfigure their bodies, for three months, when the Orenoquo is very high, and they can find no tortoises, eat scarcely any thing but a kind of fat earth. There are some of them who eat a pound and a half of it per day. Some of the monks assert that they mix with it the fat of the tails of crocodiles: but this he found to be false. They found among the Otomaquas stores of the pure earth which they eat: they prepare it in no other way than burning it slightly, and rendering it moist. It is astonishing that any people can be healthy and robust, and eat a pound and a half of earth daily.

One of the prejudices which most strongly oppose the propagation of sheep with superfine wool, is the opinion, too generally diffused, that this race cannot succeed in our climate and with our ordinary pastures. The useful voyage that Citizen LASTEYRIE has recently made in the north of Europe, has already enabled us to announce that even the excessive cold does not contribute to the degeneration of wool, as the Spanish race is preserved pure in the most northern parts of Sweden and Denmark. A fact lately observed by Citizen RICHARD D'AUBIGNY, even enables us to advance, that bad food and pasturage in humid places, although they injure the health of the animals themselves, do not impair the beauty of the wool. That Citizen, called to particular functions elsewhere, has

been obliged to abandon to the care of inferior agents, the flock of the pure race which he kept on his own property. This flock has been, for ten years past, managed like all those of the department of the Allier, that is to say, shut up at nights in close, narrow stables, the dung of which is only taken away once a year, and led out at days by children into the most marshy pastures and without any precaution against epizootic diseases. Citizen RICHARD, on returning to his farm, found his sheep in the worst possible state of health, but the wool had not, by any means, degenerated; and he has presented the Society of Agriculture some patterns of very fine cloth, which he has caused to be manufactured with this wool in many of the best manufactories. Citizen TEISSIER had recognized the same fact in an experiment which he had tried at Rambouillet. He has abandoned, for many years together, a male and female of pure race, in a meadow very moist and all encompassed with water. Those animals had become completely savage; they took them in order to shear them with snares or gins, and in spite of such a long and unfavourable residence, their wool and that of their young which they had produced, had not degenerated. These facts acquire a great degree of importance, if it be considered that by supposing the Spanish race should come to spread itself over all France, it would be ill-looked after in a great number of places, and could only find an aliment but little adapted to make it prosper. But even in that case, the wool would still be preserved in its purity, and if the proprietors should not be able to draw all the advantage possible from this naturalization, with respect to the beauty of the individuals and the quantity of the wool, which a better order of things might procure for them, they would always preserve the invaluable advantage of selling their fleeces at a much superior price, and be enabled to deliver to our manufacturers stuffs of the first quality in that kind.

Professor GOETLING of Jena, proposes a new composition of metal to be used instead of the silver in the celebrated experiment, lately discovered by Mr. Volta. This composition consists of one part of *regulus antimonii martialis* and two parts of lead, which, being very fusible, may be easily formed into plates of any size. The effect in using this metal is not so strong as with silver, and about 100 pairs of zinc plates, and plates of that composition will

will only have the same effect as 80 pairs of silver and zinc plates. This composition however is less expensive, and not so easily oxydable. The metallic composition for making types has nearly the same effect.

The French General VIAL, who is lately returned from Egypt to France, has presented to the Chief Consul an antique *torso* of the greatest beauty. It represents the body of a youth of 15, worked quite anatomically. It was found in the Delta, and is supposed to originate from the Babylonian temple. Connoisseurs value it as the most exquisite piece of sculpture that has been found by the French in Egypt. The hieroglyphics, with which it is covered, are perfectly well preserved.

By Order of General MENOU an Arabic Journal is printing at Cairo, in order to publish the transactions of the French government throughout Egypt, to banish the prejudices and fears of the inhabitants, and to establish more confidence between them and the French. It is entitled *Tombeyéh* (accounts) conducted by the Secretary of the Divan, *Cheik Leyd Ismael et Kharbab*, and printed in the national office at Cairo. The chieftains of the different caravans that resort to this place receive several copies, and are to take every opportunity of spreading this publication through the medium of trade to Yemen, Syria, and the interior part of Africa. Previously to its being printed, it passes the censure of the Ulema, that nothing contrary to the religious and civil laws may be inserted in it. It consists of the following sections: 1. Transactions of the French Government. 2. Transactions of the Divan. 3. Account of the Nautical Affairs of Europe and Asia, as far as they possess any interest to the Egyptians. 4. Papers and treatises relating to arts, sciences, morals and politics. The superintendance of this journal is intrusted to Citizen FOURIER, chief of the law administration.

Several Members of the Philological Society of Leipsic have formed themselves into a society, with a view of publishing a new Journal of Philology, written in Latin, and edited by professor BECK. It will appear under the title of *Commentarii Societatis Philologicae Lipsiensis*, and will contain Memoirs on Philology in general, critical observations on authors and ancient monuments, with the method of investigating and explaining them. It is also intended to be a repository for interesting passages, and extracts from works on philology, which, on account of their

shortness, are often too soon forgotten or neglected. This work will also contain extracts and translations from foreign journals, notices of new works, and, in short, every thing which may promote the study of this interesting branch of science. One number of this Journal, containing twelve sheets, 8vo. will appear every three months, beginning from 1801.

The Epidemic Distemper, which ravaged Andalusia, has entirely disappeared. This is attributed, in a great measure, to the fumigations with muriatic acid, recommended by C. GUYTON. The flattering reception given to the three physicians sent by the French government to these distressed countries, do honour to the choice of the School of Montpelier. These three Professors, on their return from Andalusia, experienced the most honourable attentions at Madrid. M. DE MASDEWAL, first Physician to the King, presented them to the Prince of Peace, and afterwards gave a fraternal dinner, at which all the most celebrated physicians of Madrid were present. M. de Masdewal did not hesitate to declare, that he owed his rank and fortune in the profession to the education which he received at Montpelier, under the celebrated practitioner CHAPTEL, uncle to the present minister, and eminent chemist.

A young botanist in Saxony, Dr. SCHWÆGRICHEN, is about to publish two volumes of the posthumous works of HEDWIG, with a great number of coloured plates.

Three numbers of a valuable work have appeared, published by the Count of WÄLDSTEEN and Dr. KITAIBEL, intitled *Plantæ Rariores Hungaricæ indigenæ*. They contain a number of interesting plants, with plates, nearly in the style of JACQUIN, that is to say, some of them very good, others indifferent. It is remarkable that these skilful botanists have found, in the spring-head of a mineral-water in Hungary, the *Nymphaea Lotus*, a plant which has hitherto been thought to belong exclusively to Egypt and the East Indies.

TH. DE SAUSSURE has been making some very interesting experiments on the combination of alumine with carbonic acid, and with water. Respecting the existence of carbonated alumine, very different opinions have been entertained by chemists of the first eminence. FOURCROY affirms, that, if to a solution of common alum, carbonated potash be carefully added, there will be a copious precipitate, without any considerable extrication of carbonic acid; and that if the precipitate, after

after being washed, be thrown into nitrous acid, an entire solution takes place, accompanied by a strong effervescence; hence, he infers, that the precipitate was an artificial combination of alumine and carbonic acid. GREN, on the other hand, asserts, that by a careful decomposition of a solution of alum, a non-effervescent precipitate is obtained; and hence infers that alumine has no affinity for carbonic acid. These differences of opinion, and contradictory facts, Saussure has harmonised, and by an excellent series of experiments has thrown much additional information on this interesting subject. Having prepared an effervescent alumine, by decomposing a solution of alum by carbonated ammonia, re-dissolving the precipitate in muriatic acid, and again precipitating it by carbonated ammonia, he divided it into two portions, the one finely pulverised, and the other in lumps; these were exposed to the open air for eighteen months, at the end of which period, it was found, that the pulverised alumine was no longer effervescent, but that the portion in mass was considerably so. By digesting them in pure potash, some ammonia was disengaged from the effervescent alumine, but not from the other; hence Saussure infers, that the effervescence was owing to carbonated ammonia which remained in the precipitate in mass, but had evaporated from that which was pulverised. To a solution of alum, a little carbonated potash was added, but not so as to decompose the whole of it: the precipitate hence resulting was a pure non-effervescent alumine; the effervescence, therefore, of common precipitated alumine, as in Fourcroy's experiment, was owing to its retaining some carbonated potash. A completely neutralized nitrat of alumine was prepared, to which was added a small piece of calcareous spar; a decomposition took place, accompanied by the extrication of carbonic acid, and the precipitate was pure non-effervescent alumine. Some pure non-effervescent alumine was diffused in water, which was afterwards impregnated with carbonic acid: the clear filtered liquor, upon exposure to the air, gave out its carbonic acid, and a few grains of pure non-effervescent alumine were deposited. An immediate turbidness and precipitate was also occasioned in another portion of the liquor, by a few drops of pure ammonia. The pure crystallized clay of Halle, in Saxony, which is generally reckoned a native carbonat of alumine, dissolved in sulphuric and nitric acid, *without any effervescence*. Hence it follows, that the na-

tive carbonats of alumine do not contain carbonic acid; that the artificial aluminas owe their effervescence to a portion of mild alkali still remaining mixed with them; that alumine is combinable with carbonic acid through the medium of water, but their mutual affinities are so slight, that the acid is separated by the pure alkalies, and even by atmospheric acid.

From some experiments of M. ACHARD, it appears, that the germination of seeds is considerably hastened, by placing them in a condensed atmosphere, the quickness of their evolution, *ceteris paribus*, being according to the specific gravity of the atmospheric air in which they are placed. Various small animals being placed in determinate quantities of compressed air, it was found that they lived longer in this than they would have done if the same weight of air had been only at the ordinary atmospheric pressure; thus the same quantity of air that would support a bird for an hour, when compressed to a third of its bulk, will support it for an hour and forty minutes.

HUMBOLDT, who is at present engaged in a scientific journey through the Spanish South American dominions, has been making some barometrical observations near the equator, from which it appears, that there are four regular atmospheric tides every twenty-four hours, seemingly dependent on the attraction of the sun, upon which winds and storms have no influence; the mercury falls from nine o'clock in the morning till four in the evening; it rises from four till eleven; it falls from eleven till half past four in the morning, and reascends from that time till nine o'clock. A similar fact had been previously observed at Bengal, where the barometer rises and falls regularly every twenty-four hours.

Citizen MARGUERON, of the Military-hospital at Strasburgh, has discovered a new species of oil in the berries of the dogwood (*cornus sanguinea* of LINNAEUS). Having procured ten kilogrammes of the ripe berries, which, when in a state of maturity, are of a blackish colour, they were laid in a heap to soften, and heat a little; being then washed to a pulp, and submitted, without further preparation, to the press, two litres of a fat viscous oil were procured, of a clear green colour, without smell, and without taste. When mixed with salad, it could not be distinguished from the best olive oil; various methods were tried to free it from its green colour, but without success; with the

the alkalis, it forms soap; it dissolves litharge by being boiled upon it, and thereby becomes drying: when spread upon the surface of water, and exposed to the air for a month, it assumed a solid consistence, and a white colour like wax: it burns by help of a wick, with a white flame, and without any sensible smell or smoak; a small lamp being filled with it, and properly trimmed, lasted two hours and a half; whereas, the same quantity of olive-oil, in the same lamp, and with a similar wick, lasted only two hours and a quarter; and rape-oil, in the same circumstances, lasted only two hours. In addition to these valuable properties, it is found not to congeal by a considerable degree of cold. It is probable, therefore, in those districts where the dogwood abounds, that it would be well worth while to collect the berries for manufacture.

*Spanish Botanists.*—Among other learned Spanish botanists, Don ANTONIO JOSEPH CAVANILLES is celebrated for the different works which he has published; he is sedulously employed in advancing the progress of his favourite science. The prints of his works have the merit of being designed by himself. He lives at Madrid.

Don JOSEPH CELESTINO MUTIS is Director of the Royal Botanic Expedition in the new Kingdom of Granada, in South America. Hitherto he has published nothing; but he has almost finished the *Flora of Granada*, which will comprehend some thousands of plants, and a great number of new genera, with good descriptions. The plates of this work are magnificent, and have all been made by artists of the country, formed by Mutis. They excited the admiration of the great LINNÆUS, to whom Mutis usually sent specimens of his labours in botany. This learned Professor has spent forty years in America, which he has almost entirely consecrated to botany, and traversing those rich mountains. Among other works of Na-

tural History, he has terminated a very curious History of Ants. His descriptions are filled with amenity, and with useful philosophical views. He is indefatigable in his labours, and if his works have not yet seen the light, it must be attributed to his excessive modesty, which makes him consider them as always imperfect. However his Flora of Granada will be published on his return to Santa Fé.

Don F. A. CEA, a favourite pupil of Mutis, is at present at Paris, where he is learning from JUSSIEU, VENTENAT, &c. a number of new discoveries, which illustrate the science. He has published some ideas of his master, on the different species of quinquina, in the Annals of Physical Sciences of Madrid, and he is at present employed in decisive experiments to confirm them.

Don HYPOLITE RUIZ and Don S. PAVON, Disciples of ORTEGA, after having travelled to Peru with M. DOMBEY, and traversed that country and Chili for ten successive years, have returned to Madrid, where they are publishing their *Flora of Peru and Chili*, of which there has already appeared one number of new genera, and one of new species, on large paper, with beautiful cuts: these Professors are men of talents, and describe well; their third volume of species is finished, and is ready to be printed.

Don LOUIS NEE has made a voyage round the globe, in the expedition of MALASPINA, and has collected, with an indefatigable ardour, a great number of plants. His Herbarium is very rich and curious. Cavanilles has published some of his plants, principally those of New Holland, and has rectified some errors of the English botanists, who had described them before. There are other Spanish botanists, as well in the kingdom of Spain, as in America, and in the Philippine Islands; but they are less celebrated than those here noticed.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

NOTICE of the LABOURS of the CLASS of MATHEMATICAL and PHYSICAL SCIENCES during the first Quarterly Sitting of the YEAR 9, by CIT. DELAMBRE.

THE limits of this sitting, and the desire of husbanding the time for readings of a kind less austere, and conse-

quently of a more general interest, oblige us to pass rapidly in review the different Memoirs of Mathematics which have appeared during this quarter.

Citizen PRONY has published a plan which gives the rationale of that part of the instruction of the Polytechnic School, which has for its object the equilibrium and the movement of bodies.

Citizen

Citizen LACROIX has communicated his views respecting the necessity and the means of making new experiments on the resistance of fluids.

Citizen DUC LA CHAPELLE, an Associate Member, has sent us a very circumstantial Memoir on the winter of the year 8, which destroyed half of the harvest in the South of France. He finds the principal causes of this calamity in the want of snow, the false thaws, and the very abundant white frosts.

In spite of the almost continual rains, we have been able to observe, in the entire circle, the triflial declination of the sun. These observations, although few in number, have confirmed the singular result, which has made us already find many times the obliquity of the ecliptic less, by some seconds, in winter than in summer. This singularity appears to accord with the yet imperfect knowledge, both of absolute refraction, and of the variations which it experiences in the different states of the atmosphere.

Citizen LEGENDRE has given a third edition of his Geometry, and Citizen LACROIX, the second of his Elements of Algebra. The rapidity with which these re-impressions succeed each other, at the same time that it proves the merit of these works, shews likewise how far the study of the mathematics is spreading in France.

The Executive Commission of Piedmont, to whom Citizen VASSALA has carried the models of the metre and of the kilogram, writes to the Institute, that they are about to nominate Commissioners, authorized to establish, with the greatest precision, the relations of the measures and weights of Piedmont, with the new measures of France. They announce, also, that they will contribute, with all their power, to make known the advantages of the new system, the effect of which will be to approximate the relations which ought to unite more nearly the two nations.

Two numbers of the Egyptian Decade have procured us some notices of the labours of the Institute of Cairo; we distinguish in it—1. A Memoir of Citizens LANCRET and CHABROL, on the means of re-establishing the Canal of Alexandria, the restoration of which would be no less useful to agriculture than to commerce.—2. A Table of the Latitude and Longitude of different points of Upper and Lower Egypt, by Citizen NOUET, and the observations of the same astronomer to determine the course of the Nile from Syene to Cairo; a new and important labour, executed in the most exact manner.—3.

A Memoir on the Mekyas of the Isle of Raoudah, by Citizen LEPERE. This monument, constructed by the Caliph Almamon, in the year 211 of the Hegira, is a well, which communicates, by a subterraneous canal, with the Nile, and whose waters are, consequently, always on a level with those of the river. In the middle of the well rises a column of marble, divided into cubits, palms, and digits, which indicates the rise of the water. The observation is made commodiously, by means of a stair-case, which winds about the interior, next to the inner wall of the well. At the arrival of the French, this well was almost filled up by the deposits of the Nile, so that it only communicated with the river by filtration. Citizen Lepere has thoroughly cleansed it; the column has been entirely laid bare, and the divisions have been found more equal than had been commonly reported. The medium size of each of the 16 cubits is  $0^{\circ} 54'$ .—The preceding details on the Mekyas or Nilometer have been given by Citizen Monge. To perpetuate the utility of prior observations by the Mekyas, in case this monument should happen to be destroyed, Citizen Lepere presents to posterity an invariable rule to appreciate the ulterior exhaustments of the Nile, and of the level of the valley. This point is taken on the socle or foundation at the north angle of the calcareous layer or stratum, which serves for a base to the great pyramid, and it is more elevated by  $42^{\circ} 5'$ . than the chapter of the column of the Mekyas.—

4. And lastly, an extensive Memoir on the agriculture and commerce of Upper Egypt, by Citizen GIRARD, who terminates it thus:—"What success ought we not to hope for from the labours undertaken for the amelioration of Egypt, which, placed in the centre of the antient Continent, may collect all its productions in one, as it is, by its position, the most natural *entrepot* of the commerce of the world?"

In the physical part, the allowed time has only permitted an arid nomenclature of the important labours of the Class; but, in Chymistry, Citizen BERTHOLLET has proved, that the propagation of chymical action is moderated—1. by the weakness of that action, and—2. by the changes of constitution to which the substances that exercise it are subject. He has established the limits of the chymical knowledge which has been hitherto acquired in vegetable physiology—And lastly, he has shewn that motion accelerates the communication of heat, by the near approach

proach of the parts which are at a distant temperature, so that their reciprocal action becomes, by that means, more lively and more instantaneous; but that we have not, therefore, a right to conclude, that elastic liquids and fluids are incapable of transmitting heat.

Citizen GUYTON has been employed in ascertaining the means of purifying infected air, and stopping the progress of contagion. He scrupulously examines all the methods pursued to our days, not excluding his own, and determines those which ought to inspire the most confidence. The same Citizen has read a Memoir on the preparation of mortars, of lime, of *beton*, and of the different species of puzzolani; he compares these different methods of construction, and gives the result of some experiments made on a large scale, even under the water of the sea, with materials which he proposes to substitute for the puzzolani of Italy.

In Experimental Physics, Citizen HALLE has given an account of the experiments relative to Galvanism, which have been repeated or made, for the first time, in the School of Medicine, by means of the apparatus of Volta. Their general result is, a demonstration of the identity of the galvanic principle with electricity.

In Meteorology, Citizen TESSIER has presented a series of questions to be proposed to the Constituted Authority, and to the Correspondents of the Institute in the departments, to procure from them all the documents necessary to ascertain the extent and the effects of the tempest of the 18th Brumaire.

Citizen LAMARCK has been endeavouring to fix the nomenclature of certain meteors; according to him, storms, hurricanes, and gusts of wind, only operate under certain clouds, which conceal the cause, traverse a band in a right line, in the direction of the wind which impells them, they have only transient effects, and lower the barometer very little or nothing at all. On the other hand, tempests are felt at a great distance, and in all directions at once; they do not last less than ten or twelve hours, and may go beyond 36—do not surprize all at once, and cause the barometer to fall considerably. According to these definitions, the winds of the 18th Brumaire last were the result of a real tempest, and not of a hurricane.

In Botany, Citizen VENTENAT, in a Memoir on the plants named *arum*, or calves-foot, (*pied de veau*) has shewn, that many of those which the botanists have given an account of hitherto, differ from

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it so much by their fructification, as to form a particular genus, the characters of which Citizen Ventenat has determined, and which he has named *caladium*.

Citizen BEAUVOIS has presented many designs of plants of the countries of Oware and of Benin, of which he intends shortly to publish the Flora. He has described more particularly a new genus of the family of cucurbitaceæ, which he names *myrianthus*, the only one of that family which is a tree properly so called. It might be called, with propriety, the tree-melon (*melon en arbre*.)

Citizen RAMOND has discovered, in the Pyrenees, a new kind of plant, which approaches to the colchici, to the bulbocodium, and the crocus, or saffrons; he has named it *minderera*, after the Spaniards, and he has communicated the figure and the description of it. He has also made a curious observation, and even unique, hitherto; he has found the aquatic ranunculus flourishing, not as is usual, on the surface of the water, but under the water, at a certain depth.

Citizen PICOT LA PEYROUSE has announced proposals to publish a particular description of the plants named *Saxifrage*, and he has communicated the motives which have determined him to it, and the basis on which he proposes to establish it. The leaves, according to which he had distinguished these plants, till now afford no constant characters; there are, besides, in this genus, more hybrid species, that is to say, sprung from a mixture of the two others, than was commonly thought. Citizen La Peyrouse has sought distinctive marks in the figure; the proportion and the relations of the parts of fructification; he has divided the entire genus into many natural groupes, and he has collected, in the works of the antient botanists, and in their herbals, a more exact synonymy than had hitherto appeared.

In Zoology, Citizen LACEPÈDE has described a serpent, to this day unknown to naturalists, of which he makes a genus, and which he names *erpeton tentaculé*. Its characters are, having a row of large laminæ underneath the body, and the under part of the tail covered with small scales, like those of the back.

Citizen CUVIËR has made known the actual state of his researches relative to quadrupeds; he has found, at this moment, twenty-three species of those animals, not one of which has yet been seen alive on the surface of the earth.

In Medicine, Citizen HALLE has given an account of the contagious malady

which lately devastated a part of Spain. He has proved that it was not the plague of the Levant, but the malady known in America by the name of yellow fever.

Citizen LAFOSSE has read some observations on the different ligaments considered in men and in animals; and he has shown, by practical arguments and examples, that there are cases in which the section of those ligaments may be very advantageous.

Besides these manuscript Memoirs, several Members of the Class have published, in this trimestre, a number of printed works; but we have not time at present, says the Secretary, even to quote the titles.

*Present State of the New Science of Galvanism, being the Report of a late Commission of the National Institute, by C. CUVIER.*

Accident, the parent of most discoveries, has lately favoured the philosophical world in a manner which will render the present period remarkable in the history of the sciences. Some pieces of metal brought into contact have manifested phenomena which no sagacity could foresee, and a new field has been opened as vast as it is fertile in important applications. The influence of these phenomena becomes more and more extended. Being at first confined, according to every appearance, to the animal economy, it seems now to act an important part in chemistry. It was to the genius of VOLTA, that we were indebted for this new discovery. His opinion, that galvanism was only an application of electricity to the animal economy, having been confirmed by several men of science, he endeavoured to find out the means of increasing its effects, so far as to render the real nature of them evident to every body. He found that, by multiplying the pairs of metals, disposing them always alternately, and keeping them moist—certain attractions, repulsions, and commotions, perfectly similar to those occasioned by the electrical jar, are produced; and that, in general, a pile, formed of pieces of silver, zinc, and moistened pasteboard, placed alternately, one above the other, immediately manifested all the appearances of positive electricity at the extremity where the silver is, and of the negative electricity at that end where the zinc is placed. There was, however, this difference, that a Leyden phial, once discharged, exhibits no further effects, unless it be charged again; whereas Volta's pile constantly charges itself, and its effects are continually renewed; it is only

by discharging it with very large conductors that its effect can be diminished even for a single moment. The Leyden phial always discharges, if there be the least moisture in continuity between its two surfaces; but if the pasteboard pieces of Volta's pile are impregnated with ever so much water, its effects lose none of their intensity: the phenomena do not cease till the pile is entirely immersed in water. These differences have excited some doubts respecting the perfect identity of galvanism with electricity; and other phenomena, still more extraordinary, have increased these doubts.

If the ends of two metallic wires be immersed in water, one of which communicates with the resinous or negative extremity of the pile, and the other with the vitreous or positive; and if they be kept at a little distance from each other, there are disengaged from the extremity of the former bubbles of hydrogen gas, and from that of the other oxygen gas, which becomes fixed in the metal when the latter is oxidable, or, if it be not so, rises in bubbles; and this action continues as long as the apparatus remains in this state. But it is not in this that the great singularity of the phenomena consists, and it is here that galvanism begins to enter the province of chemistry. It would have been very natural to consider this gas as the product of the decomposition of water, if a particular circumstance had not excited doubts in regard to this explanation. That the disengagement may take place, the ends of the wires must be at a certain distance; if they touch, no bubbles are seen. How comes it that the oxygen and hydrogen, arising from the same molecule of water, should appear at points so far distant? And why does each of them appear exclusively at the wire connected with one of the extremities of the pile, and never at the other?

Such was the knowledge respecting the phenomena of galvanism at the time of the report made to the Class in the last quarter. All the experiments made in France and other countries, arranged and confirmed by the commission, have tended to confirm the three following results:—  
1. An augmentation of intensity, according to the number and extent of the metallic surfaces brought into contact:—2. A continued renewal of the action:—3. A production of the two gases by the communication of the two extremities of the pile through water.

During the last three months, philosophers have redoubled their efforts; their curiosity has been excited, above all, by

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the last phenomenon: some have imagined they could distinguish in it the foundation of a new system of chemistry; others, more prudent, have suspended their judgment, or have endeavoured to refer the facts to the theories already known. But, whatever might be their individual system, they ought all to have begun by a similar research—by trying to produce the two gases in separate quantities of water. If the two quantities of water are perfectly insulated, the gas does not appear: if they are made to communicate by a metallic wire, there is only a double production of gas; that is to say, each extremity of the intermediate wire acts in the portion of water in which it is immersed, as if the wire came immediately from the extremity of the pile opposed to that which communicates with that portion, so that each portion gives, at the same time, two gases. But if sulphuric acid be interposed between the two quantities of water, the gases manifest themselves each on its own side. The case is the same if a communication be established between the water by the means of a living body, such as the hand. Thus, the production of each gas in the separate quantities of water is completely proved.

It is evident that there are only three possible ways of explaining these facts: either the galvanic action tends in each quantity of water to take away one of its constituent parts, leaving the other in excess; or it decomposes the water, and, suffering one of the gases to be disengaged at the end of one of the wires, conducts the other, in an invisible manner, to the extremity of the other, to suffer it to be there disengaged; or, in the last place, the water is not decomposed, but its combination with some principle or other, emanating from the positive side of the pile, produces oxygen gas, and with that emanating from the negative side, hydrogen.

The two first opinions have been ad-

vanced in the Class by Monge, and the other in a Memoir by Fourcroy; the third belongs to some foreigners, and particularly Professor Richter, of Jena. It appears to be so much in contradiction with the whole of the other chemical phenomena, that it would have been impossible to admit it, even if the experiment in question could not have been satisfactorily explained in another manner.

The Memoir of Fourcroy is the result of very numerous experiments made by Vauquelin and Thenard; and he adds to a very ingenious explanation of the principal fact, a multitude of circumstances before unknown. These authors admit the existence of a peculiar fluid which they call the galvanic, and which circulates from the positive side of the pile towards the negative. According to them, this fluid, on issuing from the positive side, decomposes the water, and suffers the oxygen to escape in bubbles; but it combines with the hydrogen to form a liquid which traverses the water, or the sulphuric acid, or the human body, in order to reach the extremity of the negative wire, where the galvanism abandons its hydrogen, and, in its turn, suffers it to escape in the form of gas, while it itself penetrates the wire. The following is the experiment by which the authors prove that such is the secret progress of the phenomenon:—If well washed oxide of silver be interposed between the two waters, the negative wire, near which the hydrogen gas ought to manifest itself, produces no effervescence, and the oxide is in part reduced on the positive side: the reason of this, say these authors, is, because the galvanic fluid, charged with hydrogen, loses it in traversing the oxide, the oxygen of which takes it up in re-forming the water.

The new experiments and discoveries in this interesting science will be regularly inserted in the *Varieties* of the Monthly Magazine.

## REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*A Collection of Favourite Songs, sung by Mr. Dignum, Mr. Denman, Mrs. Franklin, Miss Daniels, Miss Howells, and Mr. Townsend, at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed by Mr. Hook. 3s. Bland and Weller.*

THE present collection comprises six songs, and, considering how constantly Mr. Hook is obliged to re-tread the same ground in this species of composition, exhibits as much variety and no-

velty as we are fairly entitled to expect. "Flatt'ring Lovers often swear," sung by Miss Howells, is an agreeable artless little ballad, and "Love and obey," sung by Mrs. Franklin, is sprightly and pointed. "Anna of the Tyne," sung by Miss Daniels, is a pleasant Scotch melody, and by no means void of originality, though not equal to the succeeding song—"Tho' Fortune shuns my Love," sung by Mr. Dignum,

Dignum, in which we find much of that striking and distinct character which marks a creative fancy, and forms the first requisite in ballad music. "The Rights of Woman," sung by Mrs. Franklin, is a plain, simple, and free air, containing several passages highly favourable to the turn of thought in the words; and "Neptune's Prophecy," sung by Mr. Dignum, is bold, firm, and animating.

*Twelve Anthems, particularly calculated for Families, or small Choral Societies, by S. Webbe. 8s. Birchall.*

These useful and improving little compositions, are intended, as the ingenious author informs us in his preface, for the perusal "of those who, on days set apart for devotion, may wish to take the aid of music in raising the mind to a contemplation of the Divine Goodness to man." The words are wholly selected from holy writ, and the general construction of the harmony requires only three voices. The tenor parts are written in the treble cliff, except in the chorusses, and the thorough-bass figures are purposely omitted, unless where the harmony might appear to be doubtful.

The different subjects consist of "Morning Devotion, Deliverance, Divine Bounty, Assembling to Worship, the Church, Wisdom, Praise, Penitence, Christ's Birth, Christ's Passion and Death, Evening Devotion, and Christ's Resurrection." Mr. Webbe has treated these several interesting and sublime subjects with much force and propriety; and those vocal amateurs, who are partial to the performance of sacred harmony, but have not leisure to study the more abstruse compositions, will derive much gratification and advantage from the practice of these familiar, but excellent, pieces.

*Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, in which are introduced Favourite airs; with an Accompaniment for a Flute or Violin. Composed, and dedicated to Miss Graham, by James Fisbin. 6s. Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

These sonatas are written in an easy, pleasant style, and, though by no means elaborate, are tasteful and novel. The themes are, for the most part, conceived with liveliness and feeling, and the digressive matter affords in general a just and happy relief. A favourite Welsh Air, and Queen Mary's Lamentation, are here formed into very engaging and improving exercises, and are calculated to please the general, as well as the cultivated, ear.

"*Fare o'er the Western Ocean,*" a Ballad; the Words by R. C. Dallas, Esq. Composed, and inscribed to Mrs. Hall, by Joseph Major. 1s. Lavenue.

The appropriate simplicity of this Air cannot but greatly recommend it to the lovers of good ballad music. The melody moves throughout with nature, ease, and smoothness; and the bass is, for the most part, chosen with judgment. With the unaffected plainness of the whole, we are particularly pleased: indeed, we do not know of many instances in which so much effect is produced by so few notes.

*The Overture to the Iron Tower; or, Cell of Mystery; as performed with universal Applause at the New Royal Amphitheatre. Composed, and arranged for the Piano-forte. by J. Sanderson. 2s. Riley.*

This Overture consists of four movements, which the composer has arranged in a clear and familiar style. The effect, when we heard it in the band, was strikingly good; and Mr. Sanderson has adapted it for the piano-forte with so much judgment, as to strongly remind us of the pleasure it afforded us at the Amphitheatre. The passages in general lie well for the finger, and the execution is calculated for its improvement.

*The Farewell, a favourite Ballad; with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Harp. 1s. Preston.*

We find in the melody of this little song a great deal of sweetnes and pathos, but are obliged to remark, that the accent is not always just, nor the accompaniment constructed with that science and skill necessary to the producing the best effect. The words are written with much of the true spirit of lyric poetry, and calculated to touch the finer feelings of every sensible heart.

*The favourite Irish Air introduced in the second Pantomime of Harlequin Amulet, at the Theatre-royal Drury-Lane. Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by A. Betts. 1s. Rolfe.*

Mr. Betts, by the additional ideas which he has thrown into this old favourite of the public, has rendered it a strikingly pleasing Rondo. Where the improvement of the practitioner forms the chief object of the master, we greatly approve the adoption of popular airs, convinced that they assist both the ear and the finger, and facilitate the acquisition of a just and accurate idea of time.

Numbers

*Numbers XI. and XII. of Handel's Overtures for the Piana-forte and Flute. Adapted by J. Mazzinghi.*

*Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

The present Numbers of this useful work, complete Mr. Mazzinghi's plan, and we congratulate him on the success with which he has executed his undertaking. We here find the Overtures to Alexander Balas, Messiah, the fourth and eighth Anthems, the Jubilate, and the whole of the Grand Coronation Anthem, which, together with those in the previous Numbers, comprise all the most popular and eligible Overtures of the great German composer, and form a most valuable little library in the grand style of organ and piano-forte music.

*"Come Peace Repose with Me," a Canzonet. Set to Music and Inscribed to Miss Colburn, by J. B. Adams. 1s. Skillern.*

The chaste and plaintive style of this Canzonet, will interest those who are fond of pathos and simplicity. The distances are natural, and characterised by a melli-

fluency highly favourable to the sentiment of the words.

*"The Lassie of the Glen," a Scotch Song, composed by W. P. Cope. 1s. Riley.*

"The Lassie of the Glen," is one of those little efforts, in which, though nothing scientific or classical is expected, yet we find much ease, sprightliness, and pleasantness of effect. The melody, not strikingly novel, is for the most part greatly engaging, and partakes throughout of the true Scotch style.

*The Nightingale, a Canzonet. Set to Music and inscribed to Miss Anderson, by J. B. Adams. 1s. 6d. Skillern.*

The "Nightingale" is a charming little air, and the accompaniment is ingeniously constructed in imitation of the bird, which forms the subject of the words.

[We apologize to Dr. Clarke, for the *erratum* of the press, in our critique last month, of his excellent Glee; and request the public instead of "Composed by John Cambridge, Mus. Doc." read "Composed by John Clarke, Mus. Doc. Cambridge."]

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, In July, 1801.

### FRANCE.

ON every point of the French coast, immense preparations are still advancing for a pretended invasion of the British empire. We are well aware that when we use the word *pretended* we are perfectly correct; but we regret that we are, by these means, compelled into a vast and overwhelming expence.

The divisions of flat-bottomed boats, which lately sailed from Havre, we understand, eluded the vigilance of the English cruisers; and, it is supposed, arrived at their destination.

With respect to the general state of affairs on the Continent, if we may believe the French official papers, the continental intrigues are on the point of being amicably adjusted at last. The plan of indemnities is to be extended still farther; and by suffering several of the dissatisfied powers to partake of its *blessings* themselves, the storm is once more likely to be averted. The Pope will, certainly, and with the consent of the more powerful of the Catholic States, be dispossessed of all his temporal dominions, which, there is little doubt, will be conferred on the late King of Sardinia; who, it is said, is

now to be known by the new-fangled title of the King of Etruria, and who will once more be suffered to keep possession of his new gift of a crown, just as long as France or Austria shall graciously condescend to permit. There is a degree of natural reserve in the conduct of the First Consul, probably the effect of profound and perpetual meditation, which is totally uncongenial to the manners of the people of France, and which we already find has disgusted some of the diplomatic corps. Cobentzel and Lucchesini, the Austrian and Prussian Ministers, have requested to be recalled, from this cause alone, as it is said, and are to leave Paris shortly.

Paris journals, of the 8th of July, announce the arrival of the Lodi brig on the 28th of June at Nice from Egypt, which she left on the 19th of May, having taken a Turkish vessel, loaded with horses, on her passage. She brings no dispatches from the French General; as he forwarded, some days before the Lodi sailed, by three different advice-boats, accounts of the military operations up to that period, which boats are not yet arrived, and supposed, of course, to be captured. The French were in possession of

Cairo and Alexandria at the time she sailed, and General Menou commanded in the latter city; and, they say, is supplied abundantly with ammunition and provisions for several years. The step taken by General Hutchinson, of inundating the country round Alexandria to the extent of fifty miles, by cutting the dyke of Lake Wadje, and opening a passage for the waters into Lake Mareotis, at the same time that it considerably fortifies his position at Aboukir, will render the fortifications of Alexandria impregnable, the waters making approaches impossible. It likewise totally prevents any intercourse between the French armies at Cairo and Alexandria.

The French treasury has, for some time, been very much distressed. The receipts were unequal to the expenditure, and some extraordinary measure was deemed necessary. The Chief Consul, who has for some time laboured under a severe illness, notwithstanding, attended a Council of Finance, and the following expedient is said to have been determined upon. Some Members of the Council were deputed to go on the 29th of June, at night, to the *Banque de la France*, the *Caisse d'Amortissement*, and the *Caisse d'Economie*. From these three banks they obtained, by strong representations, about eight millions of livres in cash, being all the specie they possessed. The mode of repayment was by bills on the receivers of the revenue, at fourteen months date. The draining these banks of their specie, was likely to be productive of the most serious inconveniences. Accordingly the next morning a deputation waited upon the Chief Consul, and represented to him that the banks must stop their payments unless the specie was restored. They obtained about a million and a half of the eight millions. A negotiation afterwards commenced for a loan of five millions sterling, to be redeemed by the produce of the taxes. Orders on the receivers of the revenue were to be given to the persons furnishing the loan. The negociation was attended with considerable difficulties, for the orders on the receivers were to be at fourteen months date, and it was impossible for the bankers to get their orders discounted. A hope was then held out of paying off the loan at an earlier period, with the contributions which Portugal would furnish.

By the Hamburg mail which arrived on the 10th of July, the Turks, it seems, feel uneasy at the slow expulsion of the French from Egypt, and are under great

anxiety, least an attack may be made on some of their coasts in the Morea by the French; they have refused the liberty of trading in the Black Sea to the New Republic of the Seven Venetian Islands, though solicited by the Russian Ambassador. Count Cobentzel, it is said, is to be replaced at Paris by Count Staremberg, the Austrian Envoy at the Court of London; the same accounts add, that Pashwan Oglou had defeated an army of Turks near Widden, and taken one thousand prisoners. From Milan we are informed that a corps of French troops are assembling in Tuscany, their destination unknown; and that the English take the greater part of the ships bound for the Italian ports in the possession of the French. From Brussels, that the troops of Luxembourg consisting of ten thousand men, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march for the coast, on the projected invasion. And from the Hague, that General Angereau, with an adjutant only, set out from thence for Paris, leaving the whole of his staff behind.

The reigning Duke of Wurtemburgh has positively refused to set at liberty the state-prisoners who conspired against his person and government. They are still confined in irons in the fortress of Asperg, and will be immediately brought to trial.

The Paris journals have arrived to the date of the 14th of July, but being published early on that day, could not contain any account of the Anniversary then in celebration. They state that the restoration of Bonaparte's health, and his appearance in public, has had the effect of raising the French funds two per cent. Various reports were in circulation respecting Ganthaeume, but all enveloped in mystery. They quote a letter from Messina, saying, "that a large English vessel, richly laden, had arrived there, being captured by Ganthaeume's squadron, thirty leagues west of Candia, in the beginning of June."

A proclamation addressed to the French by the Consuls of the Republic, previous to the celebration of the Anniversary of the Revolution, is to the following purport. "This day is destined for the celebration of that epoch of hope and glory, in which you witnessed the downfall of barbarous institutions, and you ceased to be divided into two people, the one condemned to lead a life of humiliation, and the other selected for the enjoyment of distinctions and grandeur; in which your property was rendered free like your persons—in which the feudal system was destroyed

destroyed—and with that system all the numerous abuses which centuries had accumulated upon your heads. You celebrated that epoch in 1790, with an union of the same principles, the same sentiments, and the same wishes.—You celebrate it this day under the happiest auspices.” It concludes with, “Enjoy, Frenchmen, your situation, your glory, and the hopes of the future;—be ever faithful to those principles and those institutions which have constituted your successes, and which will accomplish the greatness and the happiness of your children.”

The Official Journal of Paris, of the 11th of July, speaks of a peace with England in the following terms: “A Member of the English Parliament, lately a Minister, informs us, in a few words, of the policy of the late Administration. He wishes to make peace with France, and to keep all the colonies taken by the English, while all the allies were engaged in the continental war. By this mode of reasoning, all the Venetian territories, Styria, Carinthia, Dalmatia, &c. should have been united to the French Republic, by the preliminaries of Leoben; half of Germany, and the kingdom of Naples, should have shared the same fate by the treaty of Luneville. Batavia, the Cisalpine, and Switzerland, would have formed, long ago, French departments, and Portugal a Spanish province. On the contrary, of all these conquests France keeps only a small part. Let the English Minister imitate this conduct, and peace will speedily be made. Batavia, Helvetia, and the Cisalpine, are independent. Naples and Portugal are in the number of powers. France has only acquired an increase of five millions of people, which is only an equivalent for the four millions of population acquired by Austria by the partition of Poland.

“Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia, have been, and still are, in a hostile state against England. Were it not for the death of Paul the First, the battle of Copenhagen would have had very different consequences; but, if the embarrassments of a new reign, and a generous wish for general peace, have induced the Emperor Alexander to soften the measures of his predecessor, he does not feel the less the obligations which the nation, at the head of which he is placed, imposes upon him; and Lord St. Helen’s, however well qualified, is very far from finding at Petersburg the disposition with which the English Administration flattered itself.”

#### GERMANY.

The Cabinets of Germany are still agitated, it appears, by the grand affair of indemnities, the dismemberments necessary to be effected in the empire, the shares to be adjudged to the principal powers of Germany, to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and to the Stadtholder.

Those cited, and those whose lands are still undivided, redouble their activity and their courage in attempts to secure their existence; and providing against future contingencies, endeavour to make provision for that great crisis which changes the forms of states. Here there is the Counsellor of an Ecclesiastical Prince, who fearing, with some reason, for the political safety of his master, seeks to attach him to another sovereign, and to divine what will be the power he may possess; what may be his means—his projects—his political system, when he shall have submitted to the new modifications. Nor is it merely principalities, nor confined to the simple inhabitants of hamlets, that conjectures are formed as to their future destiny. The Imperial cities seem secure, but it is extremely possible that even among these cities, those which are of less importance may be incorporated with the states in whose vicinity they are placed, and that those only will be preserved whose opulence and commerce give them rank in the empire.

#### PORUGAL.

Portugal has found herself under the necessity of concluding a peace with the hostile army by which she was invaded; and we have since learned, by dispatches from the British Minister at Lisbon, that Bonaparte has refused to accede to the terms—which have been ratified by the Spanish Court; and it should seem, that the articles of capitulation are still a secret, in consequence of such refusal. The Spaniards, indeed, appear to have been precipitate; and yet the cause of so hasty a pacification is obvious. The Court of Madrid has uniformly manifested a reluctance to hostilities with Portugal. Spain had no effective army of her own, or rather, perhaps, chose to have none; and she might have contemplated the fall of Portugal as the prologue to her own ruin. Something of the Court intrigues, therefore, that are still playing off in the North of Europe, has been also exhibited in the South; and France appears, hitherto, to have been the dupe of the game. From the whole prospect of the dispute, there can be no doubt that the Courts of Spain and Portugal have maintained a secret understanding

derstanding with each other; the former has prevaricated and forborne from the attack as long as it was practicable; the advance of a French army, however, to effect the business which the Spanish Cabinet seemed to decline, rendered a mock aggression necessary: Spain, therefore, with an apparent desire to please her republican ally, but in reality to prevent a greater mischief still, commenced the aggression; she took the field with an army hastily collected together, and ridiculously destitute of provisions and stores; and had an army sent to oppose her of the same paper complexion, and equally devoid of energy: the mummery of a battle or two deceives the French into a belief, that both parties are seriously at war; the republican forces, *so kindly promised*, are expedited to assist the victorious career of their ally: but the moment they arrive on the frontiers of the seat of action, terms are proposed by the Portuguese Court, acceded to by that of Spain, and the French army is perplexed and paralysed.

Letters received at Hamburg from Lisbon state, that the secret articles of the Treaty of Badajos will not be made public until the Portuguese possessions in South America are secured from invasion on the part of England, by a reinforcement of French troops.

#### EGYPT.

A dispatch has been received from Lord Elgin, dated Constantinople, May 23, stating the arrival of an officer from the Captain Pasha, with intelligence, that General Hutchinson had marched from Rosetta on the 18th of May, with 4000 British troops, in company with a corps of Turks of equal force, under the command of the Captain Pasha, and on the 9th attacked the French near Rahmanich. The French were driven in, and in the course of the night they retired towards Cairo, having left a small garrison in the entrenchments of Rahmanich. On the 10th the fort surrendered, and the combined force then proceeded towards Cairo, having concerted their movements with the Grand Vizir, who was at El Hanka, a position four leagues distant from Cairo, in a north-east direction. The English loss at Rahmanich is stated not to exceed 30 men. The Turkish officer reports, that a reinforcement of 3000 British troops had arrived at Aboukir about the 6th of May.

We are enabled to confirm the report of the arrival of Admiral Blanket at Suez, but instead of being capable of affording any effective aid to the British expedition, he stood himself in need of every assistance

from the natives, or he must have perished from actual want, having been separated from the rest of his squadron in the dangerous and difficult passage of the Red Sea, and being totally without stores or provisions. The remainder of the ships were so much injured, as to be compelled to relinquish the undertaking altogether. The British forces, however, will be immediately joined, and probably are so already, by the Condean corps, consisting of not less than five or six hundred, from Malta.

A second dispatch has been received from Lord Elgin, dated Constantinople, June 5, to the following purport:—The French, after quitting Rahmanich, made a wonderful march, and reached Cairo on the 12th of May. It is supposed they then advanced to attack the Vizir at Belbeis. General Hutchinson, who was in his progress from Rahmanich towards Cairo, had, by the aid of the Arabs, taken a convoy of five hundred camels, with their escort of six hundred men. It was destined for Alexandria, which is understood to be in great want of some articles of provisions and of water. General Hutchinson, in his march up the country, observes, that the inhabitants were, in the highest degree, incensed against the French, putting to death every one that falls into their hands.

Admiral Blanket, in his letter to Lord Keith of the 6th, acquaints him with the arrival of the reinforcements from India, under the command of General Baird, Colonel Wellesley, Colonel Murray, &c. After the surrendering of Damietta, a corps of seven hundred men embarked on the Lake Burlos, for France, and were taken by Lord Keith.

Lord Elgin further informs, that a messenger was that moment come in from Lord Keith, dated off Alexandria, May 23, that he, (Lord Keith) had received a letter from the Captain Pasha, dated at Kemesheriff, on the 19th, that his Excellency informs him, that the Secretary of the Grand Vizir had arrived with the agreeable intelligence of the French and Cophs having moved forward from Cairo to attack the Vizir's army, but that his Highness had advanced with his artillery and cavalry, defeated the enemy, and forced them to retreat. Lord Keith appears to have had no further details of this important action.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

It is at length fixed, that the Duke of Portland should deliver up the seals in the latter end of July. A Council will be held

held at Weymouth about that time, to swear in Lord Pelham, who succeeds his Grace as one of the Secretaries of State.

The Royal Assent has been given by Commission, on the 27th of June, to the following Bills:—An Act for extending the Period of Preference granted, and continued by several Acts, to Bodies Corporate and Persons, for the Redemption of the Land-tax, and to amend an Act of the Thirty-eighth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for granting an aid to his Majesty by a Land-tax.—An Act for regulating, until the 20th Day of May, 1802, the Allowance of Drawback on the Exportation from Ireland of British Plantation Sugar, and for allowing certain Drawbacks on Sugar exported from Ireland, and for allowing British Plantation Sugar to be warehoused in Ireland. An Act to permit the Exportation of Tea to Ireland, without Payment of any Duty, under certain Restrictions. An Act for transferring the Receipt and Management of the Duties on Licences for using or exercising the Trade of a Horse-dealer, from the Commissioners for the Affairs of Taxes, and also for making further Provisions in respect to the said Duties so transferred. An Act for allowing, until the 1st of August, 1802, the Importation of certain Fish from Newfoundland, and the Coast of Labrador, and for granting a Bounty thereon. An Act for the Relief of certain Insolvent Debtors. An Act for the better Regulation of Public Notaries in England. An Act for making and maintaining a Navigable Canal from near the Town of Croydon, in the County of Surrey, into the Grand Surrey Canal, in the Parish of St. Paul, Deptford, in the County of Surrey, and for supplying the Towns of Croydon, Streatham, and Dulwich, and the District called Norwood, in the Parish of Croydon, in the said County of Surrey, and the Town of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, with Water from the said Canal. An Act for amending, widening, improving, and keeping in repair, the Road leading from Paddington to Harrow-on-the-Hill, in the County of Middlesex.

On the Motion of Mr. Abbott, an Account was ordered to be laid upon the Table, under the Act of the present year of his Majesty's reign, for ascertaining the Population of this Kingdom.

On the 2d of July an end was put to the Session of the Imperial Parliament by Commission.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 76.

The Lord Chancellor then addressed the two Houses to the following purport:—

"The brilliant and repeated successes of his Majesty's arms, by sea and land, important as they are in their immediate consequences, are not less satisfactory to his Majesty's mind, as affording fresh and decisive proofs of that vigorous exertion, undaunted valour, and steady perseverance, which distinguish the national character, and on which the chief reliance must be placed for respect abroad, and for confidence and security at home. Events so honourable to the British name, derive, at the present moment, peculiar value in his Majesty's estimation, from their tendency to facilitate the attainment of the great object of his unceasing solicitude, the restoration of peace on fair and adequate terms. They furnish, at the same time, an additional pledge, that if the sentiments of moderation and justice, which will ever govern his Majesty's conduct, should be rendered unavailing, in this instance, by unreasonable pretensions on the part of his enemies, the spirit and firmness of his people will continue to be manifested by such efforts and sacrifices as may be necessary for asserting the honour of his Majesty's Crown, and for maintaining the permanent interests of the empire."

We are sorry to state, that on the 9th of July the Ambuscade Dutch frigate, Capt. V. Voss was lost at the Nore. Having got under weigh about 8 o'clock, with a strong wind to the S. W. by W. in order to proceed to the Downs, she was observed, by the spectators from the batteries, and some remarks were made, that she carried a great deal of sail, and was too much by the head; she, however, carried sail till she came near a sand, called the Middle, which is about seven miles from Sheerness, when a leak sprung; the water coming in at the hawseholes, was discovered by some women on the lower deck, (it is supposed a plank in her bows had given way) they immediately gave the alarm, and assistance was directly sent down, to put in the plugs; but it was too late, the water gaining so fast, that in less than five minutes she was upon her beam-ends, and drifted upon the Middle Sand, where she now lies, with her yard-arms above water, and her head to the southward. Boats were immediately sent from the different ships to save the people, and most of them, we are happy to state, were fortunately preserved. By what we can learn, the loss is about twenty-two, who have perished. The Ambuscade was an old frigate, and was going to join the other three Dutch ships that are coming with convoy from Ireland.

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**ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between  
the 20th of June and the 20th of July extracted from the London Gazettes.**

**BANKRUPTCIES.**

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

- A**ARTAUD, S. jun. Pinner, shopkeeper. (Jones, Duke street, Lincoln's inn fields)  
**A**ugust, J. Strand, carver, &c. (Pickering, Pudding lane)  
**A**lport, T. Lawrence Poulney hill, merchant. (Aspinall, Quality court)  
**A**dcock, E. Birmingham, grocer. (Kinderley and Loug, Symond's inn)  
**A**ird, W. B. Yarmouth, linen-draper. (Charter, Printer street)  
**A**keley, W. Bristol, linen-draper. (Blandford and Sweet, Temple)  
**B**ibby, T. Stockport, grocer. (Wright and Reynolds, Temple)  
**B**ilton, W. March, millwright. (Miller, Carey street)  
**B**ridge, S. Sible Hedingham, plumber. (Holmes, Mark lane)  
**B**urchall, L. Southampton, draper. (Walker, Serjeant's Inn)  
**C**ornish, P. Taunton, cooper. (Kinglake, Taunton)  
**C**onnard, J. Piccadilly, cutler. (Wright and Bovil, Chancery lane)  
**C**utler, N. White's Grounds, Spanish-leather-dresser. (Fowler, Lambeth road)  
**C**ooke, N. Charles street, Westminster, army-broker. (Montagu House, Newgate street)  
**C**happan, M. Rudy, scrivener.  
**C**off, R. Strand, innkeeper. (Penton, Swan yard, Blackman street)  
**C**engoi, A. Sun street, florist. (Bloomfield and Foy, Mansfield street)  
**C**ohen, J. Haydon square, chair-manufacturer. (Bloomfield and Foy, Mansfield street)  
**C**higgin, W. West lane, merchant. (Isaacs, Bury street)  
**C**ampbell, J. Mothimer street, painter. (Wood, St. Bartholomew's Hospital)  
**C**other, B. Wootton-under-Edge, clothier. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn)  
**C**ollins, J. St. Paul's Church yard, confectioner. (Wild, Warwick square)  
**C**ockayne, N. Derby, baker. (Bromley and Bell, Gray's inn)  
**D**eacon, J. E. New Bond street, linen-draper. (Sherwood and Parrell, Canterbury square)  
**D**alh, E. Walcot, riding-master. (Edmunds, Lincoln's inn)  
**D**earlove, J. Walworth, corn-dealer. (Smith, Hatton garden)  
**D**awson, J. Hyde street, steel-manufacturer. (Warrand, Arundel street)  
**E**vans, J. Mansfield Woodhouse, hosier. (Macdougal and Hunter, Lincoln's inn)  
**E**vans, T. Worcester, merchant. (Platt, Bride court)  
**E**arle, R. Chichester, spirit-merchant. (Dally, Chichester)  
**E**mmens, J. Abingdon, carrier. (Blagrave, Salisbury street)  
**F**earon, J. Birmingham, tin-plate-worker. (Dolphin, Birmingham)  
**F**ardon, C. Madox street, builder. (Buxton, Great Maribro')  
**F**reuch, H. Broad street, St. Giles's, card-maker. (Bennett, Dean's court, St. Paul's)  
**G**aad, E. Taunton, druggist. (Tarrant, Chancery lane)  
**G**illing, D. Eccles, shopkeeper. (Loxley, Cheapside)  
**G**ales, J. Bradford, clothier. (Debary and Cope, Temple)  
**G**ilman, J. Great Yarmouth, linen-draper. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)  
**H**oward, S. Bradford, carpenter. (Shephard and Adlington, Gray's inn)  
**H**awkins, R. Kingston, Hull, cabinet-maker. (Sandwith, Hull)  
**H**awkins, J. Newbury, dealer. (Bexwell, George street, Minories)  
**H**illcoat, R. Horham, victualler. (Smith, Furnival's inn)  
**H**ill, J. Maidstone, glass-seller. (Willington, Temple)  
**H**arding, W. and F. Mellor, Derby, mercers. (Barber and Brown, Fetter lane)  
**J**ones, S. J. Mifflin, and S. Howard, Bradford, clothiers. (Debary and Cope, Temple)  
**K**eeey, K. Tooley street, oilman. (Gregory and Brookes, Wax-chandler's hall)  
**M**artin, F. Old Compton street, taylor. (Barber, Thanet place)  
**M**yers, J. Sunderland, hardwareman. (Sanfum, Ely place)  
**N**icklin, E. and J. Tipton, mealmen. (Johnston, Temple)  
**O**liver, A. Stamford, miller. (Redifer, Stamford)  
**O**ccarsen, A. Fenchurch street. (King and Setree, Cutler's hall)  
**P**erry, J. and G. Riggs, Bread street, warehousemen. (Jepson, Lincoln's inn)  
**R**ash, W. Worcester, merchant. (Plett, Bride court)  
**R**eneau, J. and C. Gill, London, merchants. (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn)  
**S**haw, C. Halifax, merchant. (Wriggleworth, Gray's inn)  
**R**obinson, B. Dudley, carrier. (Fellows, Dudley)  
**R**oberdon, P. Portia, bookseller. (Constable, Symond's inn)  
**R**ucknack, N. Monkwearmouth shore, butcher. (Raisbeck, Stockton)  
**R**awlin, J. Leicester, hatter. (Egerton, Gray's inn)  
**S**mith, R. Bradford, victualler. (Williams, Castle street, Hobson)  
**S**tewart, J. Watford, mariner. (Dunn and Teafdale, Threaple die street)  
**S**ykes, E. F. and P. W. Crapp, Plaistow Green, wool-drapers. (Tilbury and Bacton, Ely place)
- W**ilson, R. Bread street, merchant. (Davies, Ely place)  
**W**eller, W. W. Deptford, miller. (Lambert, Hatton garden)  
**W**oolley, D. Carrhill, clothier. (Coulthurst, Bedford row)  
**W**ood, J. Wednesbury, gunlock-maker. (Bourne, Dudley)

**DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.**

- A**nderson, A. and D. Robertson, Coleman street, merchants, July 25  
**A**rmitage, M. Newport, miller, Aug. 4  
**A**tkinson, R. Kington, Hull, merchant, Aug. 10  
**B**ourne, S. Spalding, grocer, July 17  
**B**aker, J. Staines, coach-maister, Aug. 1  
**B**anner, E. Liverpool, brewer, July 22  
**B**arratt, J. Worley, fustian-manufacturer, July 28  
**B**radbury, S. Basinghall street, broker, July 20  
**B**aker, C. jun. Prescott, tanner, Aug. 3  
**B**uddicom, R. J. Liverpool, merchant, Aug. 7  
**B**amber, W. Chorley, millin-manufacturer, Aug. 13  
**B**entley, W. and W. Britain, Ashton, lamp-manufacturers, Aug. 14  
**B**arrs, W. and S. Birmingham, linen-drapers, Aug. 10 (final)  
**C**ooper, J. Wild court, printer, July 14  
**C**ooper, T. jun. Liverpool, herse-dealer, July 22  
**C**ook, J. Leeds, builder, July 31  
**D**uffin, J. and E. Chipping Norton, and F. Duffin, Thame, drapers, July 28  
**D**avis, O. Vine street, brewer, July 28  
**D**inividdie, J. Pendlebury, W. Dinividdie, Collyhurst, L. Dinividdie, Manchester, and H. Bewicke, Lawrence lane, merchants, Sep. 15  
**D**oxon, J. Manchester, merchant, Aug. 12  
**E**ldridge, C. Cheltenham, victualler, July 20  
**E**dwards, T. New Bond street, haberdasher, Sept. 5  
**F**isher, S. Sheffield, scrivener, Aug. 1  
**F**oxcroft, M. and E. Nottingham, milliners, July 31  
**F**earon, H. St. Mary Axe, factor, Aug. 11  
**G**lasbrook, T. Wigan, shopkeeper, July 25  
**G**randfitch, W. Liverpool, blacksmith, July 21  
**G**reaves, J. senior, Walworth, insurance-broker, July 25  
**G**owan, G. Great Ormond street, merchant, Aug. 11  
**G**raham, W. P. Bread street, merchant, July 28  
**G**rimshaw, R. Gorton, and J. Grimshaw, Manchester, merchants, July 30  
**G**reen, J. senior, Chorley, calico-manufacturer, Aug. 18 (final)  
**H**olroyd, H. Greenwich, hoop-bender, July 18  
**H**arrison, T. Lancaster, merchant, July 22  
**H**ead, W. and T. Burton, Manchester, dealers, July 28  
**H**arris, S. and J. Clarke, Wormwood street, ironmongers, July 18  
**H**air, J. Spur street, merchant, July 25  
**H**all, J. West Bromwich, buckle-chape-maker, Aug. 21 (final)  
**H**iggins, T. Throgmorton street, merchant, Aug. 18  
**J**ames, J. Old Burlington street, taylor, Aug. 8  
**K**irk, G. and J. Ford, Grocers Hall court, merchants, July 25  
**L**awson, S. Rotherhithe, carver, Aug. 11  
**M**orton, G. Long Acre, coach maker, July 14  
**M**orrell, N. Newton on Ouse, dealer, July 29  
**M**awbey, J. Long Buckley, cordwainer, July 20  
**M**aclean, W. Golport, slopicer, July 20  
**M**ardon, J. Moreton, Hampstead, serge-maker, July 24  
**M**uire, H. R. and W. Mure, Fenchurch street, merchants, July 25  
**M**ills, T. Maybank, potter, Aug. 4  
**M**ilne, A. Hatton garden, merchant, July 23  
**M**aillard, J. J. Lime street, merchant, Aug. 1  
**M**ariott, S. Paul's Head Tavern, vintner, Sept. 12  
**P**retzman, W. Great Tower street, cooper, July 14  
**P**erkins, T. and J. Lazarus, Marybone street, mercers, July 18  
**P**ower, J. Nuneaton, malster, Aug. 13  
**P**age, C. Croydon, taylor, Aug. 4  
**P**arry, S. Malmesbury, linen-draper, Aug. 12  
**R**ichardson, R. Corporation row, merchant, July 28  
**R**oberts, R. and W. Williams, Great Divan lane, wassoultmen, July 25  
**R**ogers, E. and J. Rodd, Bread street, woollen-factors, Aug. 11  
**R**obiou, J. Berwick, grocer, Aug. 13. (final)  
**S**cudamore, C. and A. W. Collard, Manchester, manufacturers, July 18  
**S**heldick, W. Witham, coach-master, July 21  
**S**edgewick, M. Darlington, grocer, July 25  
**S**weatman, W. British, linen-draper, Aug. 4  
**S**haw, J. Tonge-with-Hough and W. Shaw, and J. Boyes, Manchester, fustian-manufacturers, July 29  
**S**mith, T. Tunstall, potter, Aug. 4  
**S**mither, J. Bata, hatter, Aug. 4  
**S**tocken, D. F. jun. Parson's Green, coal-merchant, Aug. 8  
**T**ompson, J. Graven street, victualler, July 14  
**T**horpe, J. Broadway, Westminster, cordwainer, Aug. 4  
**T**erry, J. and W. Richard, Birmingham, button-makers, Aug. 18  
**T**owley, G. Letcomb-Bridge, miller, Aug. 11  
**W**ilkinton, E. and W. Dudley, Charing Cross, vintners, July 14  
**W**elt, J. Drury lane, taylor, Aug. 1  
**W**atton, T. Oxford street, dealer, Aug. 8  
**W**oodward, T. Barnard Castle, gift-manufacturer, July 25  
**W**ilkinton, J. Kington, Hull, block-maker, July 31  
**W**yberg, J. Manchester, shotmaker, Aug. 3  
**W**ilkinton, E. and W. Dudley, Charing Cross, vintners, Aug. 11. (final)  
**W**aldo, J. J. Francis, and J. J. Waldo, Birmingham, Bristol, and Boston, in America, merchants, Aug. 8  
**Y**oung, G. and G. Glennie, Euge row, merchants, July 25

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

The number of prisoners under confinement in the metropolis, who have given notice in the Gazette of July 4, of their intentions to take the benefit of the recent Act of Parliament for their liberation is as follows:— 69 in Newgate, 146 in the King's Bench, 177 in the Fleet, 31 in the Poultry, 19 in the Marshalsea, 9 in Tothill Fields Bridewell, 31 in the New Jail, Southwark, 41 in Giltspur-street Compter, and 19 in Ludgate.

Not less than one hundred and twenty-one inclosure bills have passed during the late session of parliament; the greatest number ever passed in any former session was eighty-seven.

The late Secret Committee of the House of Commons, having discovered many imperfections in the corn-trade, and particularly in the corn-market of London, have, in consequence, recommended the following regulations, as conceiving that the London-market must affect all the corn-markets in the kingdom. That the present corn-market of London be enlarged, and a regular clerk appointed under the corporation, and a register kept of the proceedings. That factors shall not be allowed to deal on their own account, but be placed on the footing of brokers in other trades carried on in the City of London, by obliging them to give bonds to the same effect. That, to prevent jobbing, no corn should be sold a second time, before the payment on the first sale; and that the factors should exhibit *all* their samples at the same time, on opening of the market at a fixed hour.

With a view to remedy these material inconveniences, the Committee recommend, that effectual measures should be adopted early in the next Session of Parliament, for enlarging and opening the corn-market in London, either by removing it to the west side of Tower Hill, near the river; or by extending the Exchange in Mark-lane, by the purchase and pulling down of some of the warehouses and premises surrounding it; for appointing a proper clerk, to be responsible to the corporation; and for establishing a correct public register of transactions therein, and regular hours for opening and closing the same.

*Married.*] Mr. Serjeant Onslow, to Lady Drake, relict of Sir Francis Samuel Drake, bart. and only daughter of George Onslow, esq. late of Dunsborough House, in the county of Surrey.

Mr. Storr, silversmith, of Air-street, Piccadilly, to Miss E. Berger, youngest daughter of Mr. Berger, of Hanstead.

Mr. W. Saxton, of Weymouth, to Miss Branth, of Berkeley-square.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, H. M. Gould, esq. to Miss E. Hawkins, youngest daughter of the late T. Hawkins, esq. of Nash-court, in Kent

Captain Archibald Campbell, of the 88th regt. to Miss Macdonald, of Devonshire-street, Portland place.

J. Wilkes Hill, esq. surgeon, to Miss Pinkney, both of Great Tower-hill.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. R. F. Onslow, eldest son of the Dean of Worcester, to Miss Harriet Foley, third daughter of the Hon. A. Foley, M. P.

C. Rainsford, esq. of Farnborough, Berks. to Miss M. de Dampiere, of Grenville-street.

R. S. D. Light, esq. to Miss H. Miller, second daughter of the late J. Miller, esq. of Carey-street.

T. Probert, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Miss Macdonald, of Dublin.

Mr. J. Jardine, of Gloucester terrace, Hoxton, to Miss Brown, of Estwick, Herts.

Mr. W. Daniel, of Howland-street, to Miss Weston, of Upper Charlotte-street.

The Right Hon. Lord Ongley, to Miss Burgoyne, only daughter of the late Sir John Burgoyne, bart.

Lord Pelham, to Lady Mary Osborne, daughter of the late Duke of Leeds.

Mr. F. Brewin, of Surrey-square, to Miss Addison, of Sudbury.

Mr. Mason, of London-street, to Miss Swaine, of the Borough.

T. Nesbitt, jun. esq. of Kingsland, to Miss Salty Preston, niece to the late Sir John Call, bart.

At Mary-le-bonne Church, Major William Armstrong, to Miss Dana, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Dana, and niece to Lord Kinnaid and Sir W. Pulteney, bart.

*Died.*] W. Lee, esq. of Old Broad-street.

In King-street, Westminster, Mrs. Gibbons, relict of T. Gibbons, esq. of the Treasury.

At Kew, Mrs. M. Ayleworth, in her 24th year, Mr. J. M'Culloch.

At Lockley's, near Welwyn, Herts, T. Le Blanc, esq.

In her 26th year, Mrs. Palmer, of Putney.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Hon. F. Levison Gower, widow of the late Rear-admiral Gower, and daughter of the late Admiral Boscowen.

In John-street, Fitzroy-square, in her 75th year, Mrs. E. Phipps, relict of F. Phipps, esq. of the Island of St. Christopher.

At Greenwich, in her 77th year, Mrs. Taylor, relict of W. Taylor, esq. formerly surgeon of Greenwich Hospital.

F. Wheatley, esq. R. A. of distinguished talents as a painter.

The Hon. Miss A. Ryder, daughter of Lord Harrowby.

Mrs. Whitfore, of Great James-street, Bedford row.

At Chessington, in Surrey, aged 48, Mrs. Dalrymple.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.**\* Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Lately at Brancepeth, two bats were accidentally caught in the hollow of an ancient oak, and being brought into the castle, were put under a glass case for an hour or two; when one of them was delivered of a young one, which immediately on its birth appeared very active, and clung to the mother's breast, where it continued as if in the act of sucking. This incident proves, beyond a doubt, that the bat is not oviparous, as has been sometimes thought by naturalists.

The projected improvements of Tyne Bridge commenced June 30. The completion of the work is stipulated for August 1802, when about 10 feet of commodious passage will be added to the internal width of that valuable structure.

Population of the parish of Wickham, in the county of Durham. Males 1739—females 1920—total 3659.

Population of the town of Berwick upon Tweed; males 3009,—females 4178. Tweedmouth; males 771,—females 937. Spital; males 421,—females 579,—total number of inhabitants, 9695.

An act has lately passed for the establishment of schools for the education of poor children, in the county palatine of Durham.

*Married.]* At Sunderland, Mr. Smith, wine merchant, and adjutant to the Sunderland volunteers, to Miss Graham, daughter of Mr. J. Graham.—Captain Wilson of the volunteer corps, to Miss E. Horn, daughter of Mr. T. Horn, coal fitter.—Mr. Mountain, of Knaresborough, in Yorkshire, to Miss E. Robson, daughter of Mr. Robson, taylor, of Newcastle.

At Crondale, in Surrey, G. S. Camden, esq. of Hursham, to Miss M. Gaull, second daughter of the late major Gaull, of Newcastle.—Mr. R. Rowell, farmer, of the Warrener's house, near Morpeth, to Miss E. Common, of Morpeth North Bar.—The Rev. J. Ireland, jun. of West Routon, in Yorkshire, to Miss Cunningham, of Tynemouth.

In Durham, R. Surtees, esq. to Miss Robinson.—Mr. J. Reynoldson, of North Shields, to Miss Heron, daughter of Major Heron, of South Shields.—Mr. Bell, of Walwick, near Mexham, to Miss White, of Nettlestone House, near Langley Mill.—Mr. Irving, surgeon, of Hesket, Newmarket, to Miss Dawson, of Greystock.

*Died.]* At Newcastle, Mrs. M. Bulman, dealer in household furniture.—Mr. G.

Veitch, taylor.—Miss M. Newton, daughter of Mr. W. Newton, grocer, of Gateshead. Mr. J. Dodds, architect.—Aged 80, Mr. N. Wallis, master mariner.—Aged 84, Mrs. Lake.

At Stockton, in her 66th year, Mrs. Atkinson, widow.

At Alnwick, Mr. T. Harrison, an eminent plumber and glazier.—J. Stephenson, esq. of North Shields.

At Sunderland, Mrs. A. Davie, wife of Mr. J. Davie, sail-maker.—Mr. A. Thompson, formerly an opulent butcher.

At Bishop's Aukland, aged 73, Mrs. Rawling, relict of Mr. Rawling, surgeon.

Mr. Pawsey, of the horse shoe, Haverill. From some unknown cause, for several weeks previous to his death, he refused every kind of sustenance, and literally starved himself to death.

At Edinburgh, Mr. J. Bruce, tacksman of Kelso Mills, and an officer in the Kelso volunteers.

At Windlestone, Mr. G. Watts, gardener to Sir John Eden, Bart.

In his 62d year, while on a visit at Kerrfield, near Peebles, in Scotland, Mr. J. Robertson, goldsmith and jeweller, of Newcastle.—Captain J. White, son of R. White, esq. of Morton, near Stockton.

At York, in his 28th year, Mr. H. Guy, of Newcastle. He arrived there in the Mercury coach, on his way to the latter town, and was found dead in bed on the following morning, at the Black Swan inn. He was in a deep decline.

Mr. Wetherall, a very promising young man of Whitby, in Yorkshire. He had served his apprenticeship at South Shields, and bathing in the sea, near Sunderland, ventured too far in and was drowned.

At Stella, aged 95, Mrs. Dunn.

At Tynemouth, in his 28th year, J. Yeoman, esq. eldest son of the late H. W. Yeoman, esq. of the Woodlands, near Whitby, justice of the peace for the North Riding. He served as captain in the 23d regiment of foot in Ireland, and on the Continent.

At Corbridge, aged 76, of an apoplexy, Mr. W. Glazonby, formerly an eminent boat builder, at South Shields.

At Newwater Haugh, near Berwick upon Tweed, aged 74, Mr. J. Hall, late of Fordhill, Northumberland.—Mr. Dixon, master of the Bridge Inn, Claypath.

At Westacomb, near Hexham, Mrs. Mewburn.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

A mushroom was taken up on Underbarrow common, near Kendal, on the 10th of June, which measured  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, without the stalk,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in diameter,  $20\frac{1}{4}$  in circumference, and weighed  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pounds!

*Married.*] Mr. J. Hewer, of Sebergham, to Miss Scott, of Hesket, Newmarket.

At Workington, Mr. E. Parkins, mate of the brig Industry, to Miss Lawson.—Mr. J. Armstrong, officer of excise of Castletown, Derbyshire, to Miss Tye, daughter of Mr. J. Tye, Taylor.—Mr. H. Carr, to Miss Christopherson, both of Seaton.

At Whitehaven, Mr. G. Wilkinson, merchant, of Ulverstone, to Miss Yowart. Mr. R. Sanderson, cooper, to Miss D. Hudson.

At Kendal, Mr. C. Gardner, brazier, to Miss Garnett, of Kirkland.—Mr. R. Atkinson, to Miss Hewitson.—Mr. Coward, of Elter Hall, to Miss Jackson, of Yewdales, near Coniston.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, aged 55, Mrs. M. Lawrie, relict of Mr. M. Lawrie, clock-maker.—In the bloom of youth, Henry, the youngest son of J. O. Yates, esq. of Skirrath Abbey.

At Whitehaven, aged 63, Mrs. Stitt, widow.—Aged 25, Mrs. E. Jefferson.

At Workington, in the prime of life, Mrs. Ellwood, wife of Mr. R. Ellwood, of Cross Hill.

At Wigton, in the prime of life, J. W. Augustus Elliott, esq.

At Kendall, at the house of Mr. Romney, aged 65, Mr. W. Cockin, late of Burton, in Kendal. In the former part of his life he taught writing and Arithmetic at St. Bees, and afterwards for many years in Lancaster, and at Nottingham. As a teacher, he was universally allowed to be at the head of his profession; nor was he more remarkable for the solidity, depth and vigour of his understanding, than for a peculiarly happy and original method of conveying instruction. Though the author of several publications of very superior excellence, yet such was his modesty and diffidence, that, excepting his arithmetic, and a single volume of poems, published solely for the use of a few select friends, no persuasions could ever induce him to prefix his name to any of them. Notwithstanding this studied solicitude to pass through life in obscurity, his essay on delivering written language, with other philosophical essays, his volume of poems, intitled *Ode to the Genius of the Lakes*, his *Fall of Scepticism and Infidelity Predicted*, his Revision of West's Guide to the Lakes, with notes, addenda, &c. his Theory of the Book on Arithmetic, &c. probably will hand his name and reputation down to the latest posterity. But though thus indifferent to the praises of men, he was by no means inattentive to his better interests: in the practice of moral and religious duties, he arrived at the greatest perfection: self-government and

duty with him went hand in hand. He was the admirer, the friend and the champion of the church of England, which he defended with manly spirit and resolution, against the attacks of the doubtful sceptic, as well as against the more openly daring infidel. Had he lived, it was his intention to give the world a work, now ready for the press, on miscellaneous subjects. It is to be hoped, that some friend to deceased merit will not suffer such a literary treasure to be buried in the tomb with its author.

The Rev. J. Coward, M. A., of Queen's College, Oxford, and master of the free grammar school of Kendal.

At Ennerdale, Mr. J. Tyson, paper-maker.

At Keswick, aged 34, Mr. J. Clark.

In her 14th year, Miss Armstrong, daughter of the Rev. J. Armstrong, of Unthank.

## YORKSHIRE.

On the night of June 19, between the hours of 12 and 1, a most beautiful phenomenon was observed at Hull, towards the S. W. part of the horizon, resembling, on being first seen, an immense moon, with a black bar across; it seemed then gradually to form itself into seven small distinct moons, or globes of fire, which disappeared for the space of a few seconds. Its re-appearance was equally brilliant, at first shewing itself like what we are told of the face of the moon; afterwards into 5 circular balls, and lastly like several small stars, which gradually faded away, leaving the whole atmosphere beautifully illuminated and clear. During the time of its being visible, a faint blue light fell upon the surrounding objects, like that of distant torches, but when entirely gone, the appearance was serene, like a fine summer's morning.

The ship Brothers, captain Marshall, of Hull, having lately arrived there, from Davis's Straits fishery, (with 600 butts, a quantity of loose blubber, and about 13 tons of whale fins, the produce of 20 fish) reports that there has not been in the annals of the whale fishery a success so great as what has occurred this year. Eleven ships in Davis's Straits and the adjoining seas, took 128; and probably the whales were taken in the space of little more than a month. Reckoning each of these whales to produce about 30 butts of blubber, which may be considered a moderate computation, as the whales of those seas are considerably larger than what are taken in Greenland, the cargoes of these eleven ships will amount to 3840 butts of blubber, which, at the rate of 3 butts to one ton, will be found to yield, on the article of oil alone, a clear gain to the country of 44,800l.

There is now growing in the garden of Mrs. Bethell, of Rye, a cucumber seventeen inches long, and six in circumference.

The names of sixty-five persons, in different places of the West Riding—shopkeepers, grocers, bakers, millers, meal-sellers, &c. through

through the spirited conduct of the justices, have been lately advertised in the Leeds papers, as being convicted of having in their possession false weights, or unequal balances.

It appears that the late Mr. Thomas Hanby, of London, merchant, by his will, bearing date January 12, 1782, gave the interest of £1000, three per cent. consolidated bank annuities to the master, wardens, &c. of the company of cutlers of Hallamshire, to dispose of the clear yearly dividends of £1000. (part of the said £1000.) for the benefit of poor housekeepers, resident in the parish of Sheffield, of the age of fifty or upwards, as far as the dividends would extend, to relieve, two-thirds men and one-third women, with one blue-cloth coat or cloak, one black hat, and twenty shillings in money, to each such poor man and woman. The greater part of the residue was disposed of for maintaining, educating, and cloathing as many poor boys and girls, in the charity school of Sheffield, as the said residue of the dividends would extend to maintain, &c.

*Population of the Township and Parish of Halifax.*—Halifax 8886; Skircoat 2338; Southowrak 3148; Raistrick 2053; Fixby 346; Elland in Greetland 3385; Staniland, including Old Lindley 1800; Norland 1181; Barkisland 1799; Rishworth 960; Soyland 1888; Sowerby 4275; Warley 3546; Midgley 1209; Wadsworth 2801; Heptonstall 2983; Erringden 1317; Stansfield 4768; Langfield 1170; Ovenden 4513; Northowram 4887; Shelf 1306; Hopperholme cum Brighouse 2879;—total 63,134. In 1764, by a statement then taken, the inhabitants amounted to only 41,135; there is, therefore, an increase of 22119, in the course of seventeen years. The number of females exceeds that of the males by 2358.

*Population of Barnsley*—Males 1791; females 1815;—total 3606.

Since the commencement of the York Female Friendly Society, instituted in 1778, for the benefit of the young women educated in the Grey Coat and Spinning Schools, there has been distributed among the members in sickness, the sum of 161l. and in addition to that sum, from a separate fund, supported solely by the subscription of honorary members, the sum of 127l. has been distributed, as rewards for good conduct, in presents for funerals, and relief in cases of peculiar distress, towards which the general fund could not apply. It appears further that a fund was established in November, 1800, for allowing, by accumulation, small annuities to such of the members of the above society as may live to arrive at old age.

The royal assent has been lately given by commission to an act for paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, and otherwise improving and regulating the streets, squares, lanes, and other public passages and places within the

parish of Sculcoates, adjoining to Hull; and for removing and preventing nuisances, annoyances, encroachments, and obstructions; and for licensing and regulating hackney-coaches, chais, porters, coal-carriers, and water-carriers, trucks, carts, and other carriages within the said parish. The royal assent has been also given to an act for enabling Charlotta Bethell, widow, to make and maintain a navigable canal from the river Hull, at a point in the parish of Leven, near the boundary between Esk and Leven Carrs, in the East Riding, to Leven Bridge, in the said Riding.

A correspondent of the Leeds Mercury endeavours to point out to its agricultural readers, the many and very great advantages of the early mowing of grass, which, he remarks, are unhappily noticed but by few,—urging, that if grass stands till it is ripe, all the virtue goes into the seed, and the hay is then little better than straw. On the contrary, if grass is cut in due time, when the sap is equally distributed from bottom to top, and before it all gets to the top, then we have the whole virtue of the herb, and the end will be effectually answered, both with respect to cows kept for milking, in producing much and excellent milk, and for horses, as the hay cut in June is to them at once both hay and corn. The objection about the bulk or quantity, and letting hay stand in order to increase its weight, he attempts to remove, by adducing a well-known fact, that cows or horses will not eat clean up-hay mown on the 20th of July; whereas, of what is mown before June is over, they will literally gather up the fragments, that nothing will be lost.—To this, he adds the loss in the spirituous part; likewise bringing into the account, the very great damage by loss of fog, &c. On the whole, he recommends mowing grass by the 20th, or, in backward seasons, by the end of June, wherever the ground is in tolerable condition; but where the land is poor, and the occupier has neither money, skill, nor industry to improve it, it will doubtless require some longer time.

A three-shear wether sheep was lately exhibited to a great concourse of people in York Market, which was esteemed the greatest phenomenon of the kind ever seen, both for symmetry and fatness. The above extraordinary animal, when alive, weighed 21 st.; when killed and dressed, the fore-quarters weighed 49 lb. each; and the full weight of the four quarters was 182 lb. He was fed by Mr. Kirby, of Catton, was remarkably small boned, and was thought, by the best judges, to have carried more mutton for his bone, than any sheep ever produced in this county.

The committee of the meeting established at Driffield, for encouraging the breed of sheep and cattle, in the East Riding, have announced

nounced their determination to give the following premiums, at the annual shew to be held on the 25th of August of the present year, the day before the fair-day at Driffield.—For the best shearling tup, from any part of England, 10l. 10s.; for the best shearling tup, bred in the East Riding, 10l. 10s.; for the second best shearling tup, bred in ditto, 8l. 8s.; for the third best ditto, ditto, 6l. 6s.; for the fourth best ditto, ditto, 4l. 4s.; and for the fifth best, 2l. 2s. Also, for the best year-old bull, bred in ditto, 5l. 5s.; for the second best ditto ditto, 3l. 3s.; and for the third best ditto ditto, 2l. 2s. Also, for the best two-year old heifer, bred in ditto, 3l. 3s.; and for the best boar, bred in ditto, 3l. 3s. Certificates will be required, that the sheep shall have been fed upon green food or hay only. No sheep will be permitted to be shewn which are coloured or besmeared, or are clipped partially on any part of the body, the tail only excepted.

At the annual shew of tulips held by the Florists' Society, at Mrs. Cawood's, in Colliergate, York, May 21, the first prize was adjudged to Mr. Ardington's Incomparable O; the second to Mr. Barker's Incomparable Miller; and the third to Mr. Meynell's Atlas.

The Rev. J. Graham, treasurer to the York Charitable Society, has been publicly called upon in a letter which appeared in the York Herald of May 30, signed W. Dunsley, to produce explicitly, fairly, and regularly, all the papers, accounts, &c. in his possession, relative to the receipt and expenditure of the monies subscribed, the suspected misapplication of some part of the fund of the society having, it is alleged, become the subject of general conversation, &c.

*Married.*] G. Anderson, esq. late major in the 34th regiment of foot, to Miss L. A. Croft, third daughter of S. Croft, esq. of Stillington. They immediately set off on an excursion for the Lakes.—C. Maughan, esq. captain in the regiment of York Fencibles, to Miss Cunningham, of York.

At Hull, Mr. R. S. Clark, master mariner, to Mrs. M. Huntingdon.—Mr. P. Forrester, to Miss Weddell.—Mr. Skelton, taylor, to Miss Scoresby, of Whitby.

Mr. G. Thompson of Sculcoats, near Hull, to Miss Stickney, of Drypool.

At Easingwold, Mr. T. Driffield, to Mrs. Wife.

At Thornton-le-Beans, Mr. W. Dighton, surgeon, of Porthallerton, to Miss Surft.—Mr. R. Toothill, of Doncaster, to Miss Swinden, of Tinsley.

At York, Mr. J. Wolstenholme, bookseller, to Miss Roebuck.—Mr. Sturdy, auctioneer, to Miss E. Lawn.

At Halifax, Mr. M. Oddy, to Miss McKinnel.—Mr. Joel Bates, to Miss A. Chambers.

Mr. W. Walker, of Bramhope, to Mrs. Hargreave, of the Red Lyon Inn, Wetherby.—Mr. Kirkpatrick, brandy merchant, of

Clitheroe, to Miss Boocock, of Skipton.—Mr. J. Lapage, to Miss S. Hutchinson; both of Thorner.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Cuffons, officer in the excise, of Birstall, to Miss E. Robinson.—Mr. T. Carr, farmer, of Berwick, to Miss E. Perfect.—Mr. J. Askin, plumber and glazier, to Miss S. Wilson.—Mr. J. Spencer, of Halifax, to Miss H. Carter, of North Owram.—Mr. J. Goodhall, innkeeper, to Mrs. M. Bradley, both of Boothtown.—Mr. W. Selsop, of Shemeld, to Miss Jermyn, of Drake House, near Eckington.

At Selby, J. Forster, jun. esq. to Miss Schofield, of Howden.—R. Shepherd, esq. of Lebberstone Hall, near Scarborough, aged 81, to Mrs. A. Watson, widow, aged 24. By this marriage Mr. S. becomes brother to his son, and uncle to his grandson, the father and son having married two sisters.

*Died.*] At Hull, in his 28th year, the Rev. Jos Rodwell, M. A. lecturer of Trinity Church, master of the free grammar school, in Hull, and vicar of North Ferriby, in the East Riding.

In her 45th year, Mrs. Richardson, widow of the late Mr. W. Richardson.—Aged 67, Mr. J. Bird, father of Mr. Bird, surgeon. Mrs. Greenwood, wife of Mr. Greenwood, merchant.

At Sheffield, aged 20, Miss Mathewman. At the Tontine-inn, Mr. A. Elliot. He had for a great number of years been employed as a commissioner for the different inclosures in the neighbourhood.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Carr. Her death, however, was unfortunately hastened by one of those melancholy accidents, which, of late years, have too frequently cut off both the old and the young. In approaching the fire; her clothes caught the flames, and she was burnt so severely that she only survived for a few days.

Aged 66, Mr. T. Taylor, cutler.—Mr. J. Roberts, of the White Bear inn.

At Leeds, Mrs. Tottie.

At York, suddenly, Mr. C. Smith, saddler.

In her 27th year, Mrs. Laycock, of Appleton Roebuck, near York; only child of Mr. Wilkinson, of Mellington, and niece to J. Wilkinson, esq. the present lord mayor of York.

At Tickhill, at an advanced age, Mr. R. Parnell, tanner.—Mr. Needham, of Bolton, near Doncaster.

At Selby, in his 77th year, Mr. W. Richardson, a man very valuable from his great skill in farriery.—Mr. J. Lees, schoolmaster, of Austerlands, in Saddleworth.

At Rushforth Hall, near Bingley, Mrs. Willett.

At Halifax, Mr. R. Mitchell, publican.—Mr. J. Mitchell, cloth dresser.

At Whitby, aged, 65, Mr. W. Hustler, ship owner.—J. Yeoman, esq. justice of peace for the North Riding, and formerly a captain in the army.

At

At Scarborough, aged 40, Mr. J. Short, of the New Inn.—Aged 25, Mr. W. Clarkson, jun.—Aged about 60, Mr. R. Jefferson, many years proprietor of the wagons from Scarborough to York.—Mrs. Hugill, widow.—Mr. R. Robinson, ship owner.—Miss Woodhall, sister of J. Woodhall, esq. banker.

At Chigwell, in Essex, aged 67, Mrs. A. Pead, sister of the late B. Pead, esq. of Hull.

Mr. C. Willis, son of Mr. Willis, of Linton Lock; he was unfortunately killed by the passing through of a vessel, in consequence of the lower gate cloughs being drawn up before the upper gates were shut, by which he was caught between the clipping part and gate swing, and crushed instantly to death.

At Malton, in his 63d year, Mr. C. Hall, merchant.—In her 94th year, Mrs. Leake, mother to Mr. Leake, of Hard Farm, near Leeds.—Miss J. Ward, youngest daughter of Mr. Ward, of Chapel Allerton, near Leeds.

In Russia, Mr. B. Goodwin, late ship-chandler, of Hull.

At Blubber House, where she had gone for the benefit of her health, Mrs. Cryer, wife of Mr. Cryer, druggist.

Aged 65, J. Waterhouse, esq. of Well Head, near Halifax.—Mr. T. Hirst, of Clayton, near Bradford.—Mrs. Wilson, relict of the late W. Wilson, esq. of Allerton, Gledhow, in the West Riding.—At Heeley, near Sheffield, Mr. T. Chapman; he has left the principal part of his property in charitable legacies.

At Rothwell, near Leeds, Mr. S. Smithson, attorney, and many years steward to the R. H. Viscountess Irwin.—Mr. S. Musgrave, of Allerton Grange, near Leeds.—Mr. J. Braithwaite, of Askbank, near Bedale.—Mr. S. Crompton, eldest son of Joshua Crompton, esq. of Echolt Hall, near Bradford.

At Ribstone Park, the seat of Sir H. Goodricke, bart. Mrs. Orby Sloper, wife of O. Sloper, Esq. pay-master of the 4th regiment of light dragoons.—R. Carr, esq. of Gilling, near Richmond.

At Castleford, near Leeds, very suddenly, Mr. J. Hartley, of Swillington.

At Rotherham, in the prime of life, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. Robinson, officer of excise.

In the twenty-third year of his age, Mr. John Ross.—The untimely death of a youth of worth and talents is always an interesting subject of contemplation! but the circle which loved and respected him, though they acutely feel his loss, may think it proper to mourn in silence. When his worth and talents were of so eminent an order as to render their possessor secure of a distinguished place in the scale of moral and intellectual merit, and were so directed as to promise extensive usefulness to society, philanthropy mourns over the loss, and friendship feels a right to perpetuate his memory,

to hold him up as an object deserving of imitation. Such was the subject of this Memoir. His character well deserves an able delineator; correctness, however, shall supply the deficiency of judgment. John Ross was born at Rotherham, Nov. 19, 1778. His parents have no title to distinction from the station they hold in society; but their honest industry and modest excellence have obtained, what riches alone could never have secured—the esteem of all who know them. John was the fourth son of fourteen children. At his birth he had no apparent signs of life, and was laid out for interment; but the accoucheur, who had been immediately called away, returning after some time, exerted himself successfully in restoring suspended animation. He was afterward a very healthy child, and never had any illness till nearly sixteen years old.—When he was three years old, he could not articulate a word; and if, when he made the attempt, he was noticed by any of the family, his bashfulness prevented him from repeating it for hours. When about five or six years of age, he had the habit of applying the masculine pronoun to females, and the feminine to males. This, with other peculiarities, induced the neighbours to suspect that he would prove an idiot: even his parents seem to have fallen into the same opinion. At that age he was first taken to school, rather that he might be out of the way at home, than from any expectation that it would be advantageous to him. The fears of his friends proved groundless. He soon became extremely desirous of acquiring knowledge; and during the whole time he remained at that school, (which was nearly nine years), his uninterrupted application rendered unnecessary even the common injunctions to attention. Mr. Ramsbottom, the teacher under whose tuition he was placed, considers him as the best pupil he ever had. His parents are members of a society of Wesleyan Methodists. John was of course brought up in their persuasion; and so early as his eighth year, began to have very serious impressions.—The candid philanthropist, however hostile his tenets to those of the Methodists, must respect them for their unwearied and beneficial zeal; their advocates, however, must admit, that there have been periods when that zeal was intemperate. Such was the period we are speaking of; and their frequent and vehement denunciations of eternal torments, had so strong an effect upon John's mind that he was thrown into the most dreadful agonies.—If any have experienced the horrors of religious melancholy, they, and they only, will be able to estimate the mental sufferings which the poor child endured. He always went to bed with reluctance, fearing that in the morning he should open his eyes in hell—he deemed it a sin to allow himself the slightest degree of levity—he used frequently to leave his friends, that he might

might weep in solitude; and, at times, thought it criminal, in such a wretch as he, to dare to address the God whose unrelenting justice he imagined was pursuing him. How long he continued in this horrid state is uncertain; but there is reason to believe that these feelings remained in their utmost violence for more than three months. He could not say to what cause he ought to assign the restoration of his tranquillity—probably the growing strength of his mind may be considered as the principal, aided, no doubt, by the more pleasing representations given of the God “whose darling attribute is mercy,” by those whose zeal was tempered with knowledge. To the latest period of his life he could not look upon this part of it without considerable emotion; and, it is not improbable, that this circumstance laid the foundation of a disposition to melancholy, which at times overpowered him, and which the strong energies of his mind, aided by the most rational considerations, were not able entirely to subdue. At nine years of age he was admitted a member of the society; and, at twelve, delivered his experience at one of their public love-feasts. Though naturally diffident, he spoke with such glowing animation of the goodness of God as excited the admiration of his crowded audience.—Previously to this event he had been very much distinguished for his piety. In the youthful associations for religious exercises he was regarded as the guide and instructor. If any disagreement arose, John was the peace-maker: his exertions were usually attended with success, and his reproof was esteemed so severe a punishment, that the offending party appeared before him with nearly as much reluctance as a criminal before the bar of justice. A striking proof, surely, of his excellence, that at so early an age he met with such respect from his equals. Religious pursuits seem to have engaged the greatest share of his attention till 1792, when he was in his 14th year. He had, however, learnt the usual rudiments, and made considerable proficiency in the practical parts of mathematics. Accidentally meeting with Hawney’s Mensuration, he was so highly pleased with the specimens of geometrical demonstrations which he found there, that he soon made himself master of a considerable number of them. He then got one of the Gentlemen’s Diaries; but most of the demonstrations there required a greater acquaintance with mathematics than he then possessed. This, instead of damping his ardour, served only to encrease it; and having determined to learn algebra and geometry, his brother, (who has communicated most of the foregoing, and several of the following particulars), taught him to solve simple equations, and procured him Keil, Barrow, and Simson’s Editions of Euclid, with Hamilton’s Conic Sections, McLaurin’s Algebra, &c. These works

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John regularly studied through three times, without any assistance. So indefatigable was he in the pursuit of mathematical knowledge, that he would scarcely allow himself time to eat or sleep. His brother used frequently to rise with him in winter at two o’clock in the morning to light him a fire, that he might pursue his favourite study with comfort. Such merit could not escape notice: Mr. Allard, a Dissenting-minister, then at Rotherham, struck with his serious deportment, and his eagerness in the acquisition of knowledge, urged him to direct his thoughts to the ministry. His attention was at this time so wholly absorbed by mathematics, that the proposal was agreeable to him, solely, or, at least, principally, because he hoped it would afford him an opportunity of continuing his scientific pursuits. Receiving the consent of his parents, and the approbation of a gentleman of Mr. Allard’s congregation, the plan was finally fixed upon in 1792. Nearly from this period till his departure to the academy his time was equally divided between mathematics and the languages, &c. The former, however, still continued his grand object. In the beginning of 1793, he spent three months with a school-master in the neighbourhood; and was in the habit of demonstrating 15 or 16 propositions during the half-day he attended him. (He was at this time little more than 14 years old.) With him John went thro’ a course of algebra, geometry, and trigonometry; and afterwards studied at home the higher parts of algebra, and Newton’s Universal Arithmetic. On these he wrote notes, which prove that his acquaintance with them was by no means superficial. The same year he was placed for three months under the tuition of Mr. Rotheram, an eminent mathematician who had long declined public teaching on account of his health. With this teacher he went through a regular course of all the branches of mathematics. Mr. Rotheram used to say, that “John surpassed all the boys he ever knew—that he had been all his life seeking for an old head upon young shoulders, and that he had at last found one when he was himself departing out of the world.”—He wrote in both the Diaries for 1794, and in the Ladies’ Diaries for 1795, 96, and 97. His first geometrical demonstrations for the Diaries, were produced when he was about fourteen years old, before he had any farther knowledge of geometry than what he had acquired by his own industry. The interest of the gentlemen already mentioned had procured him admission as a student in the Dissenting-academy then at Northampton, under the direction of the Rev. John Horsey, and a small exhibition to assist in supporting him there. He went to Northampton in the autumn of 1795; and during the three sessions he spent there, pursued with unremitting diligence the studies to which he was directed by the academical course.

course. His turn for investigation had now a wider range. Though he always retained a decided partiality for mathematics, they ceased to engross his whole attention, or even, (except, perhaps, during his first session), to be considered as his principal object. While engaged in the metaphysical course, which formed part of the second year's business, he read Locke's *Essay*, and Hartley's *Observations*. These admirable works were well calculated to please his thinking mind. He became the disciple of Hartley; and though he sometimes thought he had reason to differ from that profound philosopher, the leading principles received in his mind continual confirmation from the observations which occurred to him in the course of his after-reflection. Possessing to a considerable extent the means of knowledge—respected and beloved by Mr. Horsey, his family, and the students—(and the respect and affection were reciprocal)—his situation was highly agreeable to him, and he would have been happy in retaining it during the remainder of his preparatory course. The dissolution of the academy in 1798 prevented this, and threw a temporary gloom over his prospects. The trustees, conceiving that a defect in his pronunciation, which is allowed to have been considerable, and apparently incurable, totally disqualifed him for the ministry, refused to grant him the same assistance with other students. They sent him, however, an exhibition (which they were afterwards prevailed upon to increase considerably), and left him to pursue whatever line of life he might think most eligible. Ross had not originally undertaken the preparatory studies for the ministry with any direct view to the interest of others: this now regulated his decision. The situation of a Dissenting-minister is by no means enviable in a pecuniary view, but he considered it as affording the means of more extensive usefulness than any other in his power. This determined his choice; and, at the application of his friends, he was admitted an exhibitor upon Dr. Williams's fund, as a student in the University of Glasgow; a seminary which, unlike the English universities, holds out all its literary advantages, unshackled by any religious tests. Thither he removed, with three of his fellow students, in Oct. 1798, and continued there till his final departure last April. He intended to have entered the Divinity-hall; but his exhibition rendered it necessary to join the philosophy-classes, as a public student, and theological studies engaged less of his attention than they otherwise would have done. His principal pursuits were, the philosophy of the human mind, philosophical philology, history, fluxions, chemistry, anatomy, physics, scripture-criticism, and composition, partly of class exercises, and partly of sermons for his private improvement. The classes he joined were not numerous: but attendance upon,

and after study of, the lectures, were by no means the boundary of his exertions. To all the pursuits he engaged in, he gave his close and vigorous attention; and this was uninterrupted, except for very short intervals, during the long vacations of six months. Most of the subjects mentioned had more or less come before him previously to his attendance upon the university; but he eagerly seized the excellent opportunities afforded him of extending his knowledge. To philology he was directed by attending the private Greek course of Professor Young. These most interesting lectures opened a new field of enquiry to his philosophic mind; and he entered upon it with ardour and considerable success. He studied the lectures he attended, and thus rendered himself capable of pursuing, in private, the plan of investigation laid down by the Professor. It would be unpardonable to omit mentioning, that during the last year of his residence in Glasgow, by a perseverance of which there will be found few examples, he had so far overcome the impediment in his speech, as to be able to pronounce distinctly every letter, and almost every word.—Sheridan's Lectures on Elocution, first suggested the idea. They convinced him of the great importance of propriety in elocution, and furnished the means of attaining it. He had nearly overcome all his difficulties; and, had he lived, there is little doubt that he would have been completely successful in his grand object, and, at the same time, have acquired the habit of correct reading. During the last session of the college, his disorder was making a slow but too certain progress. He had joined only the natural-philosophy classes; and his illness prevented him from giving that regular attendance to which his inclination strongly prompted him. He studied Helsham and Mc Laurin, however, privately; and thus endeavoured to supply the deficiency. He had uniformly held a high place in the public classes which he had previously attended, and received the warm approbation of his class-fellows, and of those Professors who had an opportunity of appreciating his merit. During his short and irregular attendance on the public natural-philosophy class, the Professor saw enough to convince him of his abilities—the class to ascertain that, had not illness prevented, he would have held the first post of honour. Little more need be stated to convince the reader that the assertion was perfectly correct, that Ross was “secure of a distinguished place in the scale of intellectual merit.”—He was not, perhaps, peculiarly remarkable for great quickness of apprehension; but he thought deeply, and seldom adopted opinions of whose truth he had not convinced himself by a rigorous examination. He read few books; but those were well selected, and, what is of the first importance, he reflected on what he read, and made his

own what he found reason to approve. His compositions did not discover brilliancy of imagination, nor much elegance of expression; but they were distinguished by perspicuity and correctness, and displayed habits of just reasoning and close investigation, and, not unfrequently, great originality of thought. At the beginning of April his complaints had assumed so serious an aspect, that his friends thought it adviseable for him immediately to return home. He did not leave the university without the regret of all who were acquainted with him. These all respected him; but a thorough knowledge of his worth required intimacy, and this, owing to his natural reserve, and latterly, the attention he paid to his speaking, was confined to his fellow-students from Northampton. A friend accompanied him to Leith, whence, after a considerable delay, Ross took shipping for Hull. After a tedious and uncomfortable voyage he arrived there, May 2, in a condition which left every thing to fear, scarcely any thing to hope. One of his old fellow students received him at Hull; and he remained there two or three days till his father came to conduct him home. The meeting with his family could not but be extremely affecting. A beloved son and brother, languid, pale, emaciated, in the last stage of a fatal disorder, returned, after a long absence, to die in the bosom of his family. Minds of sensibility will require no more; but the following particulars must be interesting. "He embraced us all," says his brother, "with an affection and tenderness which were inexpressibly striking. His mother was, at the first sight of him, so affected as to render her speechless. He saluted her, and, grasping her hand, and looking earnestly in her face, said, 'Why, mother, you do not speak to me! Do not be alarmed—I am got home—I shall soon be better, you will see.'—She burst into tears." His friend Dr. Warwick pronounced the disorder to be a pulmonary consumption. He gradually grew worse; and, on the evening of May 24, he departed without a sigh or a groan. His pious resignation during the whole of his afflictive illness was in the highest degree exemplary. Not a discontented expression escaped him; but the benevolence of the Deity was the subject on which he delighted to dwell. When asked if he would not rather live than die, he answered, "If it pleased the Almighty I should wish to live to be made useful to mankind; but I feel perfectly resigned." The same wish had animated him in his preparatory studies. A firm believer in what he considered the leading truths of Christianity, the hope of extending the practical conviction of them was a feeling which he indulged with earnestness.—To be the instrument of increasing the virtue and happiness of his fellow creatures—what an animating thought! When he spoke of it, it was with a glow of

feeling, of which those who were but slightly acquainted with him would not suppose him susceptible; his looks, his language, strongly expressed the ardent benevolence of his soul. Dr. Warwick once enquired of him the state of his mind. He replied, "I bless God, I have the testimony of a good conscience." At another time he said, "I do not feel that extatic joy which some do, but I have confidence in God." And, most assuredly, if warm, but rational and unassuming, habitual devotion—if sterling benevolence of the first order—if unspotted integrity—if the most amiable humility, and the most exemplary temperance and fortitude, can give a right to look back without regret, and forward with well-grounded hope, the friend whose loss we mourn possessed that right.—There is here no exaggeration. The writer has long been acquainted with his worth; and, enjoying his intimacy, has studied his character, with admiration indeed, but not with blind partiality. Ross had fixed high his estimate of excellence. Nothing lower than this would satisfy him. He had not attained it; but his inferiority was not observable in his conduct. He could not always repress his thoughts; he sometimes had feelings which rigid benevolence disapproved; but here his deviation from the strictest integrity ceased, and this would have been unknown had not his candour imparted and lamented it in the ear of friendship. His situation had not allowed him to bring into action all the virtues which are requisite for the perfect character; he had yet many trials to undergo; and of this he was perfectly sensible: but his correct principles of excellence—his ardent desire to act consistently with them—his firmness and perseverance—promised the fairest success.—An All-wise Providence, however, saw fit to call him hence. "I am going home—I am going to Heaven," were the last words he addressed to his mother.

Reader, dost thou wish to possess the same eminence in moral estimation with this excellent youth? (and, if the picture give thee any idea of the original, thy heart must be depraved if thou dost not wish it;) follow his example: take nothing short of perfection for thy object, consult the dictates of religion as thy guide, let its sanctions co-operate as motives to constancy in thy exertions; remember, that no well-directed efforts will be lost, and be not discouraged if they do not always appear successful.—Live like him, and thou mayest then hope to die like him.

**LANCASHIRE.**  
The model of a new invented machine for printing calicoes, linens, stuffs, &c. was lately shewn at Manchester. It consists of two parts; by the first any number of colours, not more than seven, may be printed at the same time; the other is an application to the cylinder, and will print three colours at once.

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By these inventions the expence of block-cutting and engraving is saved.

A very singular entertainment was given lately (June 20) by Mr. W. Smith, of Sunny Bank, near Bolton. He on that day invited all the descendants of his father and mother, who were within a proper distance. Nine brothers and sisters, and two hundred and ten nephews and nieces attended, making, with himself, a company of two hundred and twenty persons, who partook of a very handsome and plentiful cold collation, in a barn neatly fitted up for the occasion. After dinner, the whole of this interesting assembly were seated on benches in an adjoining field, ranged in regular order of descent, the oldest member of the family being placed first, with her numerous progeny, consisting of seventy-one persons, and the rest in succession, each separate family being also collected together. This extraordinary feast was witnessed by a great concourse of spectators from Bolton and the neighbourhood, who were highly pleased with the scene, and generally struck with the very respectable appearance of this family meeting, which contained a large proportion of persons in those circumstances of easy mediocrity and competency, that are probably most favourable both to the moral disposition and character, and the real comfort and enjoyment of life. It is worthy of notice, that in so extensive a family, not one individual was prevented from attending the meeting, by sickness, although a typhus fever, has for some time been prevalent where a great proportion of its members reside, and it may be further regarded as a distinguished favour of Providence, that among so many relatives, there should be none deprived of the use of a single limb or sense, except one who has lately lost her sight. The whole number of persons now living to whom Mr. Smith is uncle, in the different degrees of that relation, is not less than two hundred and twenty five; which is the more remarkable, as he is himself a bachelor, and has consequently, only one line of relations to enumerate.

The Lancaster canal has at length been completed to the Rev. Mr. Walton's estate, at Altham, by which the adjoining country will now be plentifully supplied with coal.

An act has lately passed for making and maintaining a road from the turnpike road leading from Bolton to Blackburn, at or near the Lamb Inn, in the township of Sharples, in the parish of Bolton, to the turnpike road leading from Preston to Blackburn, at or near to Bridle-lane end, in the township of Houghton, in the parish of Leyland, all in this county.

Eleven proprietors of fire engines in the town of Manchester, were lately fined in the sum of 100*l.* each, for not having their engines constructed in such a manner as to consume their own smoke.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Mr. J. Holmes, to Miss Boardman.—J. E. Harrison, M. D.

to Mrs. Mitchener.—Mr. Webb, to Miss Ashton, of Hugton.—R. Carus, esq. to Miss Terry.—Mr. J. Littlewood, of Archer Lodge, near Manchester, to Miss S. Swannick, of Shropshire.—Mr. Lloyd, druggist, to Miss Johnson, daughter of Mr. Johnson, brewer.—Mr. Special, hosier, to Mrs. E. Burton, linen-draper.—Mr. Hayes, draper, to Miss Steele.—C. Tayleur, esq. to Miss Hill.—Mr. R. Taylor, to Miss Knowles.—Mr. Munro, of the regiment of the Isles, to Miss A. Fletcher, of Whitehaven.

At Manchester, Mr. J. Rutherford, to Miss S. Morton.—Mr. J. Davies, hat-manufacturer, to Miss C. Barton, daughter of Mr. J. Barton, cotton merchant.—Mr. J. Buck, drug-broker, of Liverpool, to Miss Powell, daughter of Mr. Alderman Powell, of Chester.—Mr. J. Walker, attorney, to Miss A. Cheshyre, of Salford.—Mr. T. Addison, to Miss A. Tudesbury, of Salford.—Mr. J. Collier, of Salford, to Miss A. Wilson, of Manchester.

At Hartmel, Mr. T. Butler, of Outhwaite Hall, Lancaster, and Ulverstone, carrier, to Miss Bispin, of Cark Hill, near Cartmel.—Mr. S. Manley, merchant, of Tildesley, to Miss Rowe, of Culcheth.

At Willingdon, in Sussex, Mr. L. Cooper, fadler, of Lancaster, to Miss H. Putland.—Mr. Georgeson, of Liverpool, to Miss J. Porteus, of Dumfries.

At Garstang, Mr. Lawrence Threlfall, of Poulton, to Miss E. Thornton, of Catterall Hall.—Mr. T. Robinson, of Croxteth Hall, to Miss M. Hunt, of West Derby.

At Winwick, Dr. Mather, to Miss M. Williamson, both of Newton.

*Died.*] At Lancaster, Mr. R. Edmondson.—Suddenly, Mr. M. Goth, one of the royal Lancaster artillery corps of volunteers.—Mr. J. Sutton, sail-maker.

In the prime of life, greatly esteemed, Mr. Parkinson, many years surgeon to the dispensary. The lingering consumptive complaint which brought on his death, was occasioned by his great attention to the duties of his station.

At Liverpool, Mr. Hewitson, wine-merchant.—Mrs. Bridge, wife of Mr. Bridge, gardener.—Mrs. Dawson, wife of Mr. Dawson, household-broker.—Mrs. Walthew.—Aged 77, Mr. J. Blackstock.—Mrs. Somerville, wife of Mr. J. Somerville, merchant.—Aged 81, Mr. J. Brocklebank, father of Mr. W. Brocklebank.—Aged 36, Mrs. Brocklebank, wife of Mr. W. Brocklebank.—Mr. T. Ashcroft.—Mr. J. Hayes, jeweller.

Aged 13, on her way to Bath, Miss Wakefield, daughter of Mr. J. Wakefield, jun. of Kendal.

At Cross Ford, Mrs. Langstone, wife of Mr. R. Langstone, cotton merchant.—At an advanced age, Mr. E. Holme, of Ardwick.

Mr. J. Greenwood, of Colne, who for several years had lived in the open avowal of atheism, but in his last sickness, declared himself fully convinced of the existence and attributes

attributes of the Deity, and spoke much of the horrors of Atheism. A few days before his death, he ordered four elegant volumes, on atheistical subjects, to be brought to him, which he immediately committed to the flames. He died likewise with every mark of a true penitent, professing his firm belief in the Christian faith.

At Gorton, near Manchester, in the 42d year of his age, the Rev. Wm. Dodge Cooper; for many years minister of a numerous and respectable congregation of Protestant Dissenters there, and previously at Stand in the same county. He received his education for the ministry at Poxton, under the care of Doctors Kippis, Rees, and Savage. Here by his assiduity and thirst after learning, and by his excellent deportment, he endeared himself to his tutors, and to all the wise and good of his acquaintance; and had the opportunity of storing his mind with those acquirements—that useful and improving knowledge—for which he had before a very strong desire, and lively relish. He was much and deservedly respected through life, not only by the objects of his ministerial care, and by his numerous acquaintance, but almost without exception by every one who had any knowledge of him. He was an highly acceptable preacher; young as he comparatively was, his services had long been esteemed invaluable by both young and old in the surrounding congregations; always inclined to expatiate on subjects serious and moral; and always careful to exemplify in his conduct the truths he delivered from the pulpit. He was in opinion an Unitarian; but he did not appear fond of controversy or controversial subjects. Liberality of sentiment formed a striking feature in his character, which the writer well knows him to have extended, even to those who deny the supernatural origin of Christianity; though he would complain indignantly of such attacks as manifested indecency or virulence. To the poor he was charitable and kind; to the lowly condescending and friendly; yet to the rich respectful and courteous. His temperance was exemplary, and in some instances, from his love of virtue, approached an extreme of abstinence. While as a man and as a minister, as a scholar and as a saint, few have shone more conspicuous, none ever entered into the friendly and domestic relations of life with more simplicity, sweetness of temper, cheerfulness, and true affection. In patience and fortitude, under sufferings, he was enabled to copy him whose minister he was. This disposition was eminently tried by the loss of an amiable, beloved, and affectionate wife, in the bloom of youth and beauty, accomplished and virtuous, when they had enjoyed each other's society but a little while; and when, according to the common course of events, they must have looked forward to many happy years of heart-felt enjoyment

and felicity the highest that earth can afford. His last affliction was extended and severe; he enjoyed no sound and stable health for the last four years of his life; yet little complaining was heard, little anxiety observed; but, during the long afflictive period, he constantly maintained such cheerfulness and such spirits as rather to amuse his visitors, than depend on their conversation for amusement under his sufferings. Doubtless he was supported on the one hand by the influence of Christian principles, pointing his view to a happy immortality beyond the grave, and on the other by the exhilarating recollection of a virtuous, useful, and pious life. These outlines of his character are drawn by the hand of friendship; but all who knew him will acknowledge their truth and justness.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.]* At Chester, J. Hill, esq. of Lincoln's inn, London, son of the Rev. R. Hill, of Hough, in this county, and nephew of Sir Richard Hill, Bart. to Miss Wilkinson.

At Stockport, Mr. J. Hardy, cotton manufacturer, to Miss Horrocks.—Mr. A. Britain, woollen draper of Chester, to Miss R. Britain, of Upton, near Chester.—Mr. J. Evans, to Mrs. A. Thomas, both of Alford.

At Knutsford, the Rev. P. Davis to Miss Long.

*Died.]* At Chester, Mrs. Stringer.—Mr. Sortog, many years an eminent merchant of the city.—Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Jones, pawn-broker.—Mrs. Lumber, wife of Mr. Lumber, of the Custom House. Miss Kay, of the ship.—Mr. Dicas, hardwareman.—Miss M. Manning, daughter of Mr. Manning, saddler.—Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Jones, pawn-broker.—Very suddenly, Mr. E. Frodsham, son of the late Mr. Frodsham, of Eccleston-hall.—Mr. J. Harper, of Pettywood, Middlewich.—Mr. J. Adams, of Christleton, near Chester.

Lately at Jamaica, of the yellow fever, aged 25, Mr. J. Wright, son of Mr. C. Wright, of Chester, mercer. He was a good and thorough sailor, of tried and approved courage, steadfast in duty, firm in danger, and unshaken by distress; he was likewise a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and a kind friend. His disconsolate parents have to lament, in the short space of three weeks, the premature loss of two hopeful young men, torn from them in the flower of their youth, and whom, they had flattered themselves, would have been the stay of their declining years, and smooth before them, in their latter days, the thorny path of life.

At Aston Hall, near Derby, J. Walker, esq. one of the proprietors of the Lead Works, lately erected near Chester.

Mr. Shaw, miller, of Trafford.—Mr. Adams, of Christleton, near Chester.

At Cornbrook, Mrs. Starkey, late of Knutsford.—Mr. J. Harper, of Petty Wood, near Middlewich.

## DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. C. Taylor, of Dronfield, to Miss M. Smith, of Bannercroft, near Sheffield.—Mr. Barker, of Chesterfield, to Miss Shaw, of Birmingham.

At Buxton, J. Bentley, Esq. merchant of the City-road, to Miss M. Cheetham.—Mr. W. Jessopp, of Sheffield, to Miss Jermyn, of Drake-house, near Eckington, in this county.—Mr. J. Oldham, of Morton, to Miss H. Bowen, of Matlock.

At Foremark, Mr. S. Dudley, trumpeter in the fifth troop of Derbyshire yeomanry cavalry, to Miss C. Brown, of Ingleby.

*Died.*] Aged 62, Mrs. Toplis, of Wirksworth.

At Repton-Hays, in his 53d year, Mr. S. Smith, a respectable tradesman.—Mrs. Orgill, of Chapel-in-le Frith.

At Edensor, at the parsonage house, Mrs. Peake, wife of the Rev. Mr. Peake.

At Weston-under-Wood, aged 66, Mrs. Hunt.

At Shirley Lodge, Miss S. Woolley.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. G. Gill, hosier, to Miss S. Butcher.—Mr. Woolley, hosier, to Miss E. Trueman.—Mr. Surplice, builder, to Miss Heyrick.

Mr. Fisher, mercer and draper, to Miss Tullents, born of Newark.

At Elston, Mr. J. Harpham, to Miss Hall, of Sibthorp.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mr. Watt, an ingenious mechanic.—Aged 74, Mrs. Frost, relict of the late T. Frost, esq.

Miss Bardsley, only daughter of James Bardsley, esq. This amiable young lady fell a martyr to that irremediable disease, consumption: a malady, which frequently deprives the world of some of its best and fairest ornaments. In fulfilling the various duties of her situation, few have exceeded the lamented subject of this brief memorial. Sincere and obliging as a friend, kind and endearing as a sister, and dutiful and affectionate as a daughter, she enjoyed the cordial love and esteem of her relatives and friends. To a good understanding, she united engaging and polished manners, and a scrupulous regard to decorum in her conduct and actions. Thus while preserved from levity and indiscretion, by the rectitude of her heart, her good sense and the delicacy of her feelings, she not only afforded an useful example to the younger part of her own sex, but was qualified to aid, by her discreet advice, the more mature and experienced of her friends and relatives. But the brightest trait of her character remains to be pourtrayed—her unaffected piety, and firm hope in the great truths and consolations of Christianity had long been known and felt by her friends. Yet, during the course, and especially at the termination of her lingering and painful sickness,

did her Christian virtues appear with increased lustre!

At Newark, Mr. W. Anderton, of Nether Edge, near Sheffield.

In London, G. Wragg, esq. attorney of Mansfield.

At Wyverton, near Bingham, aged 37, Mr. J. Marriott.

At Collingham, near Newark, advanced in years, Mrs. Toyne, widow.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

The grammar school at Gainsborough which was founded by Queen Elizabeth, was either not endowed by her Majesty, or time and negligence have suffered the endowment to flow into other channels; but though the want of royal munificence has been, in part, compensated from other sources, still the establishment is found to be too small for the comfort of the pupils, and the master's own family; and it has been, therefore, determined to enlarge it by subscription. On this occasion, a liberality has been evinced not often paralleled. Almost all the principal inhabitants have voluntarily come forward to support the plan, among whom Mr. Hickman has subscribed 40 guineas, the Master of the School 30 guineas, Messrs. Wm. Hornby, J. Smith, G. Parnell, W. Barnard, W. Etherington, and J. Nettleship, each 20, the late Mr. Whitehouse 20, and J. Wetherall, esq. 10l. Though some conveniences have been given up in consequence of the increased price of building materials, yet still it is hoped that the subscription will be found adequate to the erection of a lofty and spacious school-room, with chambers over it, in communication with the present house, which will furnish accommodations for an assistant, &c. &c.

*Married.*] At Gainsborough, Mr. L. Williamson, to Miss E. Manknell.—The Rev. Mr. Jackson, fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, to Miss Willan, both of Stamford.

At Boston, Mr. Watson, builder, to Miss Flint.

Mr. J. Snow, to Miss Redhead; both of Metheringham, near Lincoln.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, Mrs. Fowler, widow, daughter of the late Alderman Threlkstone, Mrs. E. Lake, a lady far advanced in years,—Mr. G. Flower, grocer.—Suddenly, whilst at dinner in the city, Mr. Radley, of Heigham, near Gainsborough.—Aged 89, Mrs. E. Hales, daughter of the late Sir Christopher Hales, bart.—Aged 55, Mr. T. Taylor, master of the House of Industry.—Mr. Nettleship, of the Dolphin inn.

At Boston, very suddenly, Mr. George, many years master of the Indian Queen, public house.—Mr. Squire, merchant. In him the beautiful words of the Royal Psalmist are fully exemplified: “Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.”

At Louth, aged 75, Mr. S. Brown, hair-dresser.—Suddenly, Mrs. Orrell.—Aged 74, Mrs. Sewell, widow.

At Gainsborough, in his sixtieth year, very suddenly, J. Turner, esq. for many years a respectable merchant, but had lately retired from business, having built a neat mansion in the town, with the intention of enjoying the fruits of his persevering industry. He drank tea and was very cheerful, but after walking out, finding himself unwell, had only just time to walk into a shop, sit down, and call for a glass of peppermint-water, before he expired.

Aged 88, Mrs. Bellamy, widow.—Mrs. Coates, wife of J. Coates, esq. wine merchant.

At Stamford, aged 36, Mrs. Boughton, wife of Mr. Boughton, grocer.—Aged 17, Mr. Robinson, eldest son of Mr. Robinson, coach-maker. His death was occasioned by his incautiously going into the river, a few days before, when in a state of high perspiration.

At Spilsby, Mr. L. Barker, butcher.—Suddenly, aged 51, Mrs. H. Hill.

Advanced in years, Mr. J. Birt, of Welbourn, near Leadenham, a Quaker; he was a kind friend and neighbour, receiving pleasure in doing good to all his acquaintance.

Mrs. Kitchen, wife of Mr. T. Kitchen, farmer, of Greatwell, near Lincoln.

At Sibsey, near Boston, aged 92, Mrs. Bromflet.

At Freiston, near the same place, aged 93, Mr. Parvin.

At Donington, Mr. Shilcock, quartermaster of the Falkingham troop of yeomanry.

At Uffington, near Stamford, aged 77, Mrs. Cuthbert, widow.—Mr. J. Newman, of Easton, near Stamford.—Mrs. Key, wife of Mr. Key, attorney, at Holbeach.

At Barrowby, near Grantham, Mrs. Turner, widow.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

A stone was taken out of the bladder of a female patient at the infirmary in Leicester, who died of the disease (having applied too late to undergo the operation) of the enormous weight of 27 ounces. The above stone is supposed to be the largest ever found in the human bladder.

*Married.*] Mr. S. Timms, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Miss Clarke, of Packington.—Mr. Vernon, of Pailton, to Miss Davenport, of Wigstone.—Mr. C. Hewitt, merchant, of Manchester, to Mrs. F. Adcock, widow, and eldest daughter of Mr. H. Wotton, of Poulteney Lodge.

*Died.* At Leicester, in her 19th year, Miss Louisa Arnold, youngest daughter of Dr. Arnold.—Aged 34, Mrs. Anderson, mother of the Rev. Mr. Anderson.

At Belgrave, Mr. Palmer, of the Wheat Sheaf public house.—Mr. Hobbs, of Hamp-

stead, formerly of Leicester.—Aged 53, Mrs. S. Pares, wife of Mr. C. Pares, butcher, of Kegworth.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

The Staffordshire Agricultural Society, R. Digott, esq. President, T. Anson, esq. Vice-president, have offered the following premiums to be paid at their next meeting to be held at Litchfield, on July 21. To the person who shall produce the best shear hog ram, a gold medal; for the second best ditto a silver medal.—For the best two-shear ram, a gold medal; for the second best ditto, a silver medal.—For the best three-years old fat wether sheep, a gold medal; for the second best ditto, a silver medal.—For the best two-years old fat ditto, a gold medal; for the second best ditto, a silver medal.—For the best boar pig, a gold medal.—For the best gelt-in pig, a gold medal.—For the best yearling bull, a gold medal; for the second best ditto, a silver medal.—For the best two-years old bull, a gold medal; and for the second best ditto, a silver medal.

The bill for inclosing Neatwood forest, in this county, having been lately enacted into a law, gives an increase of 10,000 acres of fine corn land for the benefit of the state.

*Married.*] At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. L. Donlon, to Miss E. Ryley.

*Died.* At Stafford, at the house of his brother A. Campbell, esq. M. D. the Rev. R. Campbell, A. M. rector of Mordeford, near Hereford.—Aged 84, Mrs. Wetwood, widow.

At Litchfield, Mrs. Simpson, wife of S. Simpson, esq.

At Uttoxeter, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith, saddler.

Mr. E. Warner, of Broad Oaks, near Uttoxeter.

At Cheadle, aged 63, G. Spencer, gent.—Mrs. Hubball, of the Brick House, near Stafford.

At Wednesbury, in his 23rd year, the Rev. Moses Taylor, Dissenting-minister. His death was very unexpected, by which a widow and three small children are left in a destitute situation.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

It appears that a PENNY CLUB was established about two years ago, at Harbourne, a parish nearly adjoining that of Birmingham, the members of which are principally composed of poor children, every one of whom subscribes one penny per week: once in two years the stock is laid out in cloathing, and then equally distributed among such poor members as are at that time on the list. The most pleasing effect has been already produced in consequence of this institution, and the charming spectacle was lately presented of more than 200 children neatly cloathed by this weekly deposit of money. The children subscribers are about 220, and the fund is increased by about 100 neighbours, who, friendly to the cause, subscribe the like sum,

as honorary members. The money is placed in a friendly hand, who allows 5 per cent. interest for it. In the parish of Painswick, Gloucestershire, a similar measure was set on foot in 1786, where it has produced the same happy effects as in the above-mentioned parish.

The advantage recently derived to the proprietors of the Birmingham Union-mill, upon the average price of bread and flour, for four weeks consecutive, compared with that of the town price, is stated to have been no less than 7d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  per peck, the aggregate amount of which for that period, is to the body of subscribers nearly 500l. !!

*Married.]* At Dudley, Mr. J. Horton, to Miss E. Sutton, both of Tipton.

At Birmingham, Mr. T. Fox, to Miss A. Freeth.—Mr. J. H. Bolton, to Miss E. Edwards.—Mr. T. Allchurch, of Cradley, to Miss Scofield.—J. Smith, esq. of Penzance, to Miss M. S. Law.—Mr. T. Buckton, of Deritend, to Miss Owen.—Mr. Johnson, to Mrs. Beddowes, of the Green Man public-house.—Mr. J. Preston, to Miss A. D. Tutin.—Mr. J. Pratt, of Hampstead, to Miss Crooker, of Handsworth.—Mr. T. Barnes, to Miss Moulton, both of Kenilworth.—Mr. D. Malins, of Deritend, to Miss Brown, of Hall-end, near Poleworth.

*Died.]* At Birmingham, Mrs. Forest, relict of the late Mr. Forest, hair-dresser.—Aged 28, Mr. J. White, miniature-painter.

At Coventry, Mrs. Hook, widow.—Mrs. Ashburne—Mr. Rogers, of Summer-hill, near Birmingham—Aged 76, W. Harrison, gent. of Kingsbury.

At Lutterworth, Mrs. Steward, wife of the late T. Steward, esq. formerly of Birmingham.—Mrs. Maullin, of Coseley—Mr. J. Hawkes, of Wellbourn, a serjeant in Capt. Shirley's troop of Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

At Hampton, in Arden, Mrs. Lillington, wife of the Rev. R. Lillington, vicar.—Mr. Brown, a respectable farmer of Brinklow.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.* Mr. Holland, shoe-maker, to Miss Dodd, both of Whitchurch.—Mr. W. Davis, of Binningham, to Miss S. Crowther, of Beobridge, in this county.—Mr. R. Grosvenor, attorney, of Market-Drayton, to Miss Emery, of Stone.

At Madeley, J. Purflow, esq. to Miss Boden, of Dawley.

At Dawley, Mr. Crumpton, to Miss Hornblower, of Madeley-Wood.—Mr. B. Whitehead, grocer, of Bridgnorth, to Miss N. Poolton, of Bilton.

At Wentnor, Mr. R. Finch, aged 17, to Mrs. A. Wigley, aged 89.—The Rev. A. Wheeler, minor canon of Worcester cathedral, to Miss S. Harwood, of Euford, in this county.

*Died.]* Mr. J. Hallis, steward to the family of the Smythes at North Nibley, Gloucestershire, and at Condover in this county, upwards of forty-five years.

Mrs. Blower, wife of Mr. Blower, miller, of Hanwood.—Aged 74, Mrs. Cartwright, of Leighton.—Mrs. Jones, of Crow Meole.—In his 74th year, R. Dodd, esq. of the Bark Hill, Whitchurch.

At Shrewsbury, aged 78, Mrs. R. Stanier.

In the prime of life, after a few moments illness, Mrs. Briscoe, of Kington House; of great affability and beneficence among the lower class of her neighbours.

At Wem, after a long and very severe fit of the stone in the kidneys, Mr. J. Drury, tanner, deservedly lamented as the honest man, the good husband, the fond father, and sincere friend.

At Ludlow, much respected by his neighbours and friends, Mr. J. Rogers, of the Feathers inn. In attempting to separate two persons who were quarrelling, he was thrown down, and unfortunately received a wound in his head from the fall, which occasioned his death.

At Bitterley, T. Mathews, esq.—Aged 74, Mrs. Cartwright, of Leighton.—Mr. Marsh, of the Marsh near Westbury.

In Colebrook Dale, Mrs. A. Horton, a quaker.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.]* R. Pigot, esq. of Hounsfel, to Miss M. Williamson, third daughter of the late J. Williamson, esq. of Stafford.—Mr. Gardiner, of Cotheridge, to Miss Mee, of Himley.—Mr. J. Chillingworth, of Inkberrow, to Miss M. Bardin, of the Rudgway.

At Warwick house, in this county, J. E. Cooper, esq. M. P. for the county of Sligo, in Ireland, to Miss E. Lindsay, of Loughry, county of Tyrone.

Mr. J. Berkley, to Miss Cooke, both of Longdon.

*Died.]* At Worcestershire, Mr. J. Scandret, gent.—Mrs. M. Robson, wife of Mr. Robson, solicitor, of Castle-street, Leicester square, London.

In the Cottage-church yard, J. Deane, esq. of Berkeley, in Wexford, and many years M. P. for the county of Dublin.

Miss J. Hay, eldest daughter of Mr. Hay, of the Angel.—Of a decline, in her 22d. year, Miss S. Roberts, youngest daughter of Mr. Roberts.

Mrs. Turbill, of Bestford.

In London, Mrs. C. Barfoot, a quaker, daughter of the late Mr. J. Corbin, of Worcester.

At Broomsgrove, Miss M. Sheffield.

In Sanfom Fields, Mrs. Baker, widow.

At Tenbury, Mrs. A. Lewis, tallow-chandler and soap-boiler.

At Offenham, the lady of the Rev. W. Digby, and sister to Lord Viscount Falkland.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

A correspondent of the Hereford Journal, who has devoted much of his time to the culture

ture of potstoies, recommends that the blossom should not be suffered to seed, as in perfecting the seed a large portion of the substance and strength of the plant is drawn from the root.

The committee of the Hereford subscription flour company have lately purchased the building at Hereford, called the Friars, with all the property in the buildings, wharf, and adjoining meadow, so that it is now reserved to the sole use and benefit of the subscribers at large. In order to augment the beneficial purpose of this institution as much as possible, another class of subscribers is to be admitted, as well to the property as to the privileges of the original subscribers.

At the meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society, June 1, the Earl of Oxford President. Among the rams exhibited were some very fat and fine Leicestershires; some real Rylands, crosses of the two sorts, and some of the South Downs. Many of the heifers were much admired, and the boar which gained the first premium, was highly approved of. The premiums were adjudged as follows:—to Mr. E. Yeld, of Wharton, for the best boar, a silver goblet, value 5l. 5s. To Mrs. E. Packwood, of Clehonger, for the second best ditto, a silver plate, value 3l. 3s. To Mr. J. Tully, of the Hay-wood, for the best three years old heifer, a silver goblet, value 5l. 5s. To T. C. Smith, of Street-court, esq. for the best fine woollen ram, three years old, a silver goblet, value 5l. 5s. The premium for the best yearling heifer was adjudged to Mr. Williams, of Thinghill, with a condition annexed, if it be proved to the satisfaction of the committee, that his heifer is not above the age required by the rules of the society.

*Married.*] At Linton Mr. T. Jones, attorney, of Coleford, to Miss Powell, of Linton-Point.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Mr. J. Pewtriss, butcher.

At Kington, Mr. G. James, surgeon and apothecary.

At Pencoed, Mrs. Fisher.

At Stafford, the Rev. R. Campbell, A. M. chaplain to the Prince of Wales, and rector of Dore and Mordiford, in this county.

#### Gloucestershire.

*Married.*] The R. H. Lord John Thynne, M. P. for Bath, to Miss M. A. Master, second daughter of T. Master, esq. of Cirencester Abbey, in this county.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, Mrs. Stephens, wife of Mr. Stephens, banker.

At Stonehouse, aged 82, T. White, esq.—C. Edwin, esq. of Clearwell, many years M. P. for the county of Glamorgan.

#### Oxfordshire.

*Married.*] At Oxford, the Reverend T. P. Mathews, of Magdalen College, to Miss Hughes.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Miss Cross of Woodstock.—Aged 36, Mr. Parker, baker.—Aged 60, Mrs. E. Slaughter, wife of Mr. W.

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Slaughter, master of the King's Arms inn.—Aged 67, Mrs. A. Carpenter, wife of Mr. J. Carpenter, saddler.—Mr. W. Morris, jun. of Enstone. As he was walking with a friend in this city, he complained of a giddiness in his head, dropped down and instantly expired.

The Rev. J. Alt, late Fellow of Trinity College Cambridge and Rector of Mixbury in this county.—In the prime of life, G. Dashwood, esq. late of Steeple Aston in this county.

At Headington, Mrs. E. Mather.

At Henley, upon Thames, Mr. W. Bradshaw, a magistrate and one of the oldest members of the corporation.

#### Berkshire.

*Died.*] At Reading, Mrs. Spalding, widow.

At Windsor, Mr. Robinson, many years gardener to the Castle-gardens.

#### Buckinghamshire.

The branch of canal leading from the basin in Buckingham, to the Grand Junction Canal, was opened with great rejoicings on the 1st of May last. A number of the principal proprietors, including the Marquis of Buckingham, Mr. Praed, and Mr. Selby, gentlemen of the committee; Mr. Box, the treasurer, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen were in a barge, which led the way to 12 other barges laden with coals, slate, and a variety of other merchandize. This branch, which is 9½ miles in length, has been completed in about eight months' time, and will secure to an extensive district of country, the most substantial benefits.

*Married.*] In London, J. Dupré, esq. of Wilton Park, in this county, to Miss Maxwell, second daughter of Sir William Maxwell, bart. of Monreith.

#### Bedfordshire.

A Mr Ferryman has invented a machine for blanching wheat, that is, taking off the outward coat of the grain of wheat, previously to its being ground, by which the whole of the grain may be used in bread, without any of the inconveniences that have hitherto been found in bread made from the whole of the meal. By this machine, Mr. Ferryman can separate the outer coat of the wheat at the rate of 20 bushels per hour; and it is found that blanched wheat may be ground in two thirds of the time sooner than the same kind of wheat in its perfect state. Damaged wheat is also capable of being blanched. Satisfactory experiments to ascertain whether this method of blanching wheat was so far practicable as to become likely to be of general utility, have been lately made at the Duke of Bedford's seat at Woburn. Very great advantages are expected to attend this new process of blanching wheat. A principal benefit would be the getting off the outer coat of the wheat entirely free from pollard or flour, which has never been done yet by any mode of grinding. By this process, likewise, the dirt, that is always more or less attached

tached to the grain, and which first attracts the moisture which injures the grain, is taken off. Wheat blanched in this way, may be kept for any length of time, without risque, and might be laid 20 feet thick, or any depth, in the warehouse; whereas, at present, wheat is frequently in that state that it ought not to be laid more than a foot thick, and even then it will require the expence of frequent turning. It is believed that three pair of stones will grind as much as four pair in the common way; the grain will not heat so much in the grinding, and if ground altogether for brown bread, it may be ground as fast again as in the common way. The machinery may be applied to all water-mills, and likewise to every mill on a large scale, and does not require quite the power necessary for working a pair of stones. In erecting a new mill, no additional expence would be created, except the building of a kiln.

*Died.*] Rev. G. Freeman, L.L.D. and Rector of Shelton in this county.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. G. Millers, minor-canon of Ely, and late of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Miss M. Forby, sister of the Rev. R. Forby, of Fincham, in Norfolk.

#### NORFOLK.

On June 25, an alarming fire broke out in the roof of the west-end of Norwich Cathedral, which destroyed, in about an hour's time, a great part of its noble roof, towards the western extremity of the nave. The lead, which poured down in streams of liquid fire, together with the falling of the burning spars and beams, presented the most dangerous obstacles to those ascending the parapets; however the lead was cut away, and the flames were, at length, happily extinguished. The fire is believed to have been occasioned by a live coal falling from the iron-pan in which the plumbers were melting their lead to repair the roof.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Read, of Rickinghall Superior, to Miss Quantill, of Walsham le Willows.—Mr. W. Green, miller, of Fakenham, to Miss Case, of Tostrees.—Major Ottley, late of Bury, but now of Swaffham, to Miss Styan, of Lombard street, London.—Mr. Burton, publican, of Tombland, to Miss Dunham, of Buxton.—The Rev. C. R. Dade, to Miss Powell, both of Yarmouth.

*Died.*] At Lynn, Mr. Vincent, grocer.—Mrs. Swan, wife of Mr. Swan, upholsterer.

At Yarmouth, Mr. T. Broodbank, miller.—Aged 82, Mr. T. Hurry, merchant; his character is pourtrayed by this description, "that he was 'an honest, an independent, and a virtuous man.'"

In China, aged 32, Mr. E. Syball, brother of Mr. Syball, of South Walsham.

Aged 59, Mr. J. Foulger, farmer, of Bumham.—The Rev. J. Standerwick, rector of

Carnfield, and vicar of Shropham, both in this county.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] At Bury, Mr. M. Spilling, to Mrs. Adkin, widow and publican.

Mr. B. Bolton, of Ipswich, to Miss Adams, of Hadleigh.

Mr. Boult, surgeon, of Walworth, near London, to Miss Denny, of Yoxford.

*Died.*] At Bury, Mr. R. Smith, felon-ger.—Aged 23, Mrs. C. Mayhew, of Debdenham—Mrs. Jones, of Beccles.—Mrs. Millington, of Rushford-lodge—Mr. J. Mallows, of Wattisfield—Aged 84, R. Prettyman, esq. of Wingfield Castle.

At Ipswich, W. Ivory, esq. formerly a Captain in the East Norfolk Militia.—Mr. B. Cooper, builder, of Coddernham.—Master R. Wood, third son of Mr. J. Wood, of Woodbridge.

The Rev. J. Sharpe, A. M. perpetual curate of Brightwell and Kesgrave, near Ipswich, and ordinary of the county jail; his memory will be long revered in the circle of his friends and acquaintance, as he was an honour to his sacred profession, and a pattern of Christian piety.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.*] Mr. C. Milburn, of Prittlewell, to Mrs. Suckling, of Great Baddow.

Mr. T. Goodenough, of Bishopsgate-street, London, to Miss Wilson, of Rumford.

Mr. N. Mead, of Writtle, to Mrs. Stevens, of Abriage.—Mr. S. Ratcliffe, of Sandon, to Miss S. Joslin, of Bures.—Mr. Mickleton, butcher, of Layer, to Miss White, of Mounts Farm, Great Saling.

At West Ham, Mr. West, to Miss Baker, both of Postwick, Suffolk.

T. Simpson, esq. of Norton, near Bury, to Miss C. Scarlett, 3d daughter of J. Scarlett, esq. of Halstead.

In London, Mr. T. Brook, jun. to Miss S. Ellington, both of Mildenhall.

*Died.*] At Colchester, at an advanced age, Mr. Tayspill, shopkeeper, and father of the Collector of the Customs.—Miss Wall, daughter of Mr. H. Wall, of Willingale Doe.

At Braintree, in his 17th year, Mr. C. Joslin.—Mr. W. Stebbing.

In London, the Rev. R. Moreton, vicar of Great Canfield

Mrs. Delorne, widow, and a Quaker, late of Stanway Hall.—Miss S. Curtis, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Curtis, of Linton.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Davison, eldest son of the late Mr. J. Davison, draper, of New Market.

#### KENT.

Lately at Canterbury, the workmen began to dismantle one of the fairest, and the last but one remaining of the six ancient gates of the city, which defended a principal entrance from the eastward; a strong and very hand-

some structure, built about the year 1470, coped and quoined with stone, and flanked by two lofty round towers, the whole embattled and furnished with a projecting gallery; and formerly a massy portcullis contributed to its further strength. Its early name was Newingate, but in later times it was better known by that of St. George. In the towers, large reservoirs were made about forty years ago, for supplying the markets and other public places with water; which are to be placed in the old watch-tower, on the north of the gateway, nearly opposite Ivy lane.

On May 31, Mr. Hodgman, engineer at Folkestone, made an experiment with his submarine apparatus. At five o'clock in the afternoon, he walked into the sea from the shore, opposite South-street, attended by a small boat; after remaining under water eighteen minutes, and traversing the bottom in various directions, considerably more than a quarter of a mile, he ascended in about eighteen feet water, was taken into the boat, and row'd ashore, amidst the acclamations of about 2000 persons assembled on the occasion.

*Married.*] D. Addison, gent. to Miss S. Whiting, both of Maidstone.

At Dover, Capt. J. Rutter, to Miss Roberts.

At St. Lawrence Church, in Thanet, Mr. T. Rummell, grocer, of Ramsgate, to Miss Spurgen.—Mr. J. Wood, to Miss E. Culder, both of Hearn.—Mr. Channell, grazier, to Miss S. Brunner, both of Tenterden.—S. Margrie, esq. of Weymouth, to Miss Johnson, niece of Gen. Johnson, of Woolwich.

At Canterbury, Captain Robays, of the Estafette Troop, Royal Waggon Train, to Miss Rolfe.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, Mr. Cordall, many years master of the Dover Castle Inn.—Mr. Webster, chemist.

At Ramsgate, Mr. A. Brook, many years town-cryer.

At Rochester, in her 78th year, Mrs. Le Grand.

At Tenterden, in his 57th year, Mr. Lord, master of the barracks at Reading.

At Winchester, Mr. W. Graudige, formerly a chemist in Canterbury.

At Dover, in his 71st year, P. Stringer, esq.—Mrs. Huntley.

At Goodnurst, suddenly, in an advanced age, the Rev. R. Polhill, many years minister of that parish.

In her 29th year, at Ashford, Mrs. R. Prebble, wife of Mr. J. Prebble, blacksmith, and only daughter of Mr. J. Miller, of Ramsgate.

#### SUSSEX.

A gannet or Solan goose was lately taken alive on the beach near Seaford. It seemed to be in a state of torpidity, supposed to have been occasioned by fatigue from long flight, as it did not make the least effort to escape. It is now in the possession of Mr. Gwynne, attorney, and is still living, as it feeds heartily on fish or flesh.

This bird exhibits a beautiful specimen of its species, and, in most particulars, agrees with the description given of it by Edwards and other ornithologists. The gannet is a bird of passage, and one of its most favourite resorts is the island of St. Kilda, the inhabitants of which are principally supported by them and their eggs, throughout the year. This is the first instance in the recollection of the people of Seaford and Lewes, of a gannet being seen on the Sussex coast.

"It would seem by the public prints, that the fact of woodcocks breeding in England, had been but lately found out, though it has long since been established in this county, where a year seldom passes without the discovery of several nests; the present season has produced not less than four, with eggs and young, that have come to our knowledge." *Lewes Journal, June 8.*

*Married.*] At Hastings, E. H. Columbine, esq. naval-officer, to Miss A. Curry, second daughter of T. Curry, esq. of Gosport.

*Died.*] Mr. Betsley, tanner, of Stapleford Common; he was found drowned in a pond near the dwelling-house of his mother. The deceased wanted only a few months of being of age, when he would have been entitled to a considerable landed property.

Miss M. Bushby, of Arundel.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

At Winchester summer assizes, which commenced July 14, the eleven following prisoners received sentence of death:—C. G. Williams, for forgery; W. Knight, G. Lomax, and W. Atkins, for robbing the Portsmouth and Winchester Mail; W. Freeman, for a rape; B. Noyes, for sheep-stealing; J. Leverett, for street-robery; J. Button and A. Everard, for horse-stealing; P. M'Guire, for highway-robery; and W. Seward, for cutting hop-vines.

There are already forty-two members of the Experimental Farming Society at Clanville, who advance forty pounds each, which is the whole expence attending an undertaking of great public benefit, and probably also of private advantage. Eight shares yet remain undisposed of. It will require at least four years to survey the progressive state of the farm, and judge of the comparative merits of the drill and broad-cast husbandry, &c. Mr. Minchin, of Gosport, is the secretary.

*Married.*] Mr. Johnson, tanner, of Alresford, to Miss J. Rivers, of Bishop's Sutton.

*Died.*] At Southampton, Mr. Turner, an eminent carpenter and measurer.

At Andover, Mr. M. Moore, master of the White Swan-inn.

Mr. J. Cawd, of Haslar-farm, near Winchester.

Mr. H. Midlane, plumber and glazier, of Havant.

Mr. J. Cordery, of Hazeley-farm, near Twyford; his death, unfortunately occasioned

by galling his foot with new shoes, which brought on a mortification, will be a great loss to the poor, as he was of a very charitable and humane disposition.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Smith, farmer, of Tiffont, to Miss S. Martin, eldest daughter of Mr. O. Martin, of Fovant.—J. Bennett, esq. of Pye-house, to Miss Lambert, of Boyton.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, in her 80th year, M<sup>s</sup>. Higginson, wife of W. Higginson, esq.—Aged, 77, J. Edgar, esq. alderman of this city.

At his seat, at New Park, near Devizes. J. Sutton, esq. brother-in-law to Mr. Addington, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, and formerly M. P. for many years, for the Borough of Devizes.

Mr. J. Barnes, of Chirton.—Mrs. Moulton, wife of Mr. Moulton, builder, in Fisherton.

At Amesbury, suddenly, Mr. J. Barnaby.

At Bradford, aged 90, Mrs. Tugwell.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Clifton, W. K. Crawford, M. D. to Miss Emily O'Connor, second daughter of Sir Patrick O'Connor, of Cork.—Mr. J. Vowles, baker, to Miss M. Rymer, both of Bristol.

At Bristol, Mr. T. Rankins, sugar-refiner, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Miss Wright, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Wright, Dissenting Minister, at Atherstone, in Warwickshire.

At the Quaker's Meeting-house, Mr. J. Polglase, merchant, of Helstone, in Cornwall, to Miss A. Ring, daughter of Mr. R. Ring, cooper.

Mr. J. Richardson, stationer, to Miss Powell.—Mr. J. Dando, hatter, to Miss March.

At Bath, Mr. E. Barker, of Old Sodbury, Gloucestershire, to Miss M. Witchell.

At Beominster, Mr. Smith, mealman, to Miss Jane, both of Bristol.—Mr. J. Collison, of Widcombe, near Bath, to Miss D. Biggs, of Bristol.

*Died.*] At Bristol, Mrs. Coulson.—In his 77th year, S. Munckley, esq. of a truly exemplary character.—Miss M. Gill.

At Swanwick, near Bath, in her 82d year, Mrs. Jane Danvers, a lady of a truly charitable disposition.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

The total amount of the earnings of the prisoners confined in the county jail, and employed in different manufactures for one year, ending June, 1800, was 495l. 15. 4½d. The number of prisoners for that year was sixty-two.

*Married.*] At Norton Fitzwarren, Mr. A. Turner, to Mrs. E. Norman, widow.

At Sydling, Mr. J. Hopkins, to Miss Denish.—Mr. W. Saxton, of Weymouth, to Miss Brent, of London.

*Died.*] At Sherborne, Miss A. Bennett; of a worthy and strictly honest character.

At Bishop's Hull, Mr. J. Patten, sen.

At Grange, in his 63d year, F. R. Drewes, esq.

At Maidens Newton, aged 95, Mr. F. Dawe, —Mrs. Andrews, of Shroton.

At Thorverton, Mr. A. Forrest; of exemplary humanity, and equal attention to every description of his patients, in the exercise of the medical art.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Exeter, G. W. Carrington, esq. comptroller of the customs of that port.—Mr. R. H. well, many years master of the Swan-tavern. S. Tolfrey, esq. a gentleman of the most amiable manners.—Mrs. Davis, wife of Mr. Davis, mercer and woollen draper.—Aged 99, Mrs. J. Drew. She retained her rational faculties to the last, and, till within a few days of her decease, was regularly moving about with a basket of small wares for sale; during the winter season she was a carrier or retailer of almanacks for the Printer of the Exeter and Plymouth Gazette.

The Rev. H. Distin, vicar of Bishop's Teign頓.

At South Molton, in an advanced age, Mr. Gould, surgeon and apothecary.—Mrs. Devels who lived a few miles from Exeter. As she was returning home, on the top of a waggon, a sudden jerk threw her from her seat and killed her on the spot.

At Maisonet, near Totness, T. Hicks, esq. Rear Admiral of the Blue, a very worthy man and brave officer.

At Exmouth, aged 86, Mrs. Howe.

At Awliscombe, near Honiton, Mrs. E. Roskilly, wife of the Rev. T. Roskilly, vicar.

At Askerswell, aged 92, full of good works, the Rev. Mr. Burt, M. A. and rector of Dunterton.

At Topsham, in her 72d year, Mrs. R. Phillips, widow of the late Rev. H. Phillips, an affectionate sister and a truly pious Christian.

#### CORNWALL.

A mare, the property of Mr. W. Layton, of St. Buryan, foaled lately a fine filly, with only one eye, and that in the middle of her forehead, and without nostrils. In other respects, it was perfect, came at its proper time, and lived two days.

Lord de Dunstanville, has, we learn, determined on building a pier, at Green Bank, in the town of Falmouth. The stones for the quay-work are actually contracted for, and raising. The new quay-work is to run out 50 feet from the cellars now occupied by Mr. Edwards; and the space between those cellars and the present Green Bank Quay, is to be filled up. An arm will be run from the southern point of this work, parallel with the extremity of Pye's Cellar, which will form a noble basin for the reception of vessels to unload in. The basin and pier, with the houses now building at Green Bank, and the Terrace Walk in front of those buildings, contribute handsomely to the embellishment of that part of

of the town, and will make it by far the most pleasant spot in the neighbourhood.

## WALES.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Rees, of Carmarthen, to Miss E. Williams, niece of J. Alexander, esq. of Wedhampton, Wilts.

R. Ellis, esq. of Cornist, Flintshire, to Miss Speed, of Chester, late of Holt, Denbighshire.—Mr. R. Gibbon, cornfactor, to Miss Jenkins, both of Haverford West.

*Died.*] At Swansea, T. Maddox, esq. sen. alderman.

In the prime of life, Mr. T. Owen, of Mathraval Hangynis, Montgomeryshire

At Upton Castle, Pembrokeshire, the Rev. T. Woodes.

## IRELAND.

Upon a diligent survey, made by the clergy of Dublin, on the 2d of June, six parishes in that city were found to contain 20,400 poor, in the most abject state.

*Married.*] In Dublin, the Hon. J. Cavendish, second son of Sir H. Cavendish, bart. to Lady A. Gore, third daughter of the Earl of Arran, and sister to the Marchioness of Abercorn.

*Died.*] In Dublin, J. Lyster, esq. late captain in the Independents.

Of an apoplectic stroke, at the seat of Mr. Latouche, county of Wicklow, Lieutenant-general Eustace, an honest soldier, and an honourable gentleman; he had ridden from Dalton that morning, and was apparently in perfect health.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

[Additional particulars relative to Cimarosa, whose death we announced in page 474, of our Magazine for June last.]—This distinguished character was born at Capodi Monte, in Naples; he studied at the Conservatory of Loretto and was a pupil of the incomparable Durante. He had a liberal education, was uncommonly sober, and drank neither wine nor any strong liquors. At his quitting the Conservatory, he was received by Madame Ballante, who, then rich, employed all her means and interest to give reputation to young Cimarosa; she did more, she gave him her daughter in marriage, who soon died, leaving him a son. He married again, thro' the assiduous care of the respectable Madame Ballante, a young lady brought up under her care, and of her own household. This second wife died also after giving him a son and a daughter. Cimarosa had an extraordinary genius, an imagination always new, always brilliant; when he accompanied it was with the most exquisite taste, and he sang like the most skilful professors; but we are not to compare even these valuable talents with the enchanting gift of composition which he had received from nature, and which he displayed at the social table, without appearing the more serious or less amiable on that account. In a word, his loss is irreparable, even by the other original masters in music that the revolution has left in Italy. He was a good husband, a good father, and a zealous and grateful friend. Madame Ballante has lost her own fortune;

but Cimarosa had the gratitude to receive his benefactress into his house, where she disposed of his property at her pleasure.

At Auxerre, Citizen Laire, librarian to the central school of the department of Yonne. His acquaintance with bibliography was very extensive; he had been the friend of Barthélémy, Rive, St. Leger, Caperonnier, Brunck, Debure, &c. and had travelled a great deal in France and Italy, to augment his fund of bibliographical knowledge. He has left behind him in this kind, five or six valuable works, and, among others, the one entitled, “Index librorum ab inventâ typographia ad annum 1500. An Index of books from the invention of typography, to the year 1500, printed at Sens, 1792, 2 vols. 8vo. He had laboured, in conjunction with Cardinal de Leomenie, on the work entitled: Serie dell’ edizioni Aldine, A Series of the Aldine Editions which have been successively printed at Pisa, at Padua in 1790, and at Venice in 1792.

At Berlin, Christian Theophilus Selle, Doctor in Medicine, Intimate Counsellor and Director of the College of Medicine and Chirurgery, Member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, Director of the Class of Philosophy of the same Academy, and Member of the Academy of Stockholm and of the Society of Physicians of London and Switzerland. He was born at Stettin in Pomerania, on the 7th of October, 1748. He accompanied, in quality of physician, the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt; during his voyage to Pittsburgh. Afterwards, he was named Physician to the Bishop, Primate of Ermland, now the Archbishop of Gnesen. The king of Prussia, Frederick, made him his private physician, and soon after the death of that prince, Selle published a very well written history of his malady. King Frederick William II. confirmed him in that dignity, and directed him to investigate an epidemic disorder which had spread throughout Southern Prussia, during the war. The present king also honoured him with his confidence. His writings prove his profound knowledge in speculative philosophy and the art of healing. He possessed considerable merit as a moral philosopher, and his character excited the esteem of all who knew him. Unfortunately he was of a feeble constitution, he prescribed, himself, his last remedy and foretold the moment of his death; in this last matter, he was only mistaken in somewhat less than a quarter of an hour. He ordered his body to be opened after his decease. By that the immediate cause of his death was shewn to be an exulcerated pulmomy.

ERRATA.—In our Magazine for May, in the Account of the Population of Salford, the total amount of both sexes is 1359, for which read 13,593; and the total amount of both sexes in Manchester and Salford is 71,349, instead of 84,053, the true number: instead of “great improvements have lately been made in Oxford street,” read, great improvements have lately been made in Oxford-street, Manchester.

TO

[Aug. 1,

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

EVEN in the midst of a war by which so much of our population is fruitlessly wasted, and so much of the natural and artificial produce of these isles is consumed, without replacing itself by any reproduction, still the *internal trade* of Great Britain continues, in spite of every obstacle, to become more extensive and more active. The number of new canals which have been lately completed or begun, the *broadways* and *cross-roads* now in formation in every part of the country, and in every variety of direction, the new *trading companies* which associate in such numbers for the transaction of different branches of our domestic business, are so many remarkable and unequivocal proofs of the general truth.

The *Grand Junction Canal* was opened early, last month, at Paddington. Its completion has perfected a system of navigable communication between London and the midland counties, from which advantages incalculably great must arise, both to the capital and to all the inland districts through which the ramifications of these canals are extended. The *Grand Surrey Canal* is now in a train for execution. It is reasonably expected to contribute greatly to the benefit both of private trade and of the British navy, by the communications which it is to open between the southern part of this metropolis and the south east counties. The *Tunnel under the Thames* has ceased to appear impracticable: suitable means have been adopted to surmount the first difficulties of the attempt, and we have now every reason to believe, that in as short a time as the nature of such a work can permit, this singular and most convenient channel of communication between Kent and Essex will be opened. In the North, the *Caledonian Canal* has been, at length, completed; and the advantages which it must infallibly give to all navigation between the Mersey, the Solway Frith, the Clyde, and the Humberian Isles, are likely, even within a few years, to accomplish an extraordinary advancement of trade and industry, especially on the north-west coast of Scotland. *Fuel and Salt*, in particular, must henceforth be considerably cheaper on these coasts. In the north east of Scotland, the foundation stone was, within these few weeks, laid, of a bridge over the Spey, at Fochabers, the erection of which has long been exceedingly wanted to open the counties of Banff, Moray, Ross, Cromartie, and Caithness, to the intercourse of inland traffic with the south.

Such an improvement of the channels of inland trade might be supposed to lessen our coasting navigation; but this still increases. More than 10,000 vessels in the *coast trade* sail to and from the port of London only. It is estimated that these are little more than one third of the whole number of coasting vessels which the home trade of these isles employs.

The *whale fishery* on the Coast of Greenland, and especially in Davis's Straights, has been this year unusually successful. Eleven vessels returned with a quantity of blubber, which, exclusively of the spermaceti and the whalebone, will yield a clear profit of above 44,000l. sterling. Others have since returned to Newcastle, Hull, and Leith, and others are, as we learn, at Stromness, on their way, with lading not less considerable. The prospect of a profitable year in the herring-fishery on the north east and north west coasts already begins to be extremely promising. That fishery is calculated to yield to the fishermen of the Frith of Forth only, an annual profit of above 200,000l. sterling, of which there was not, twelve years since, a single farthing among the ordinary returns of industry on those shores. We are informed that, for *turbot* alone, above 1000 guineas a week have, for many weeks past, been paid from London to the fishermen on the Dutch coast. It is good, that articles of subsistence at once so wholesome, and such favourites with the luxurious, are to be had at the present moderate price of turbot from any quarter. But we should certainly be much better pleased, if the thousand guineas a week went only in the English fishermen's pockets.

Our late differences with the nations on the Baltic threatened to deprive us of the raw materials for some of our principal manufactures. For these last two months our *Baltic Trade* has been beginning to revive. Since the conclusion of the Treaty at St. Petersburg, by Lord St. Helens and the Russian Minister, every step has been taken to restore to full activity the ancient trade between Russia and this country. A number of ships have already arrived from the Baltic with grain, timber, iron, flax, hemp, &c. Fleets of merchant-ships have sailed for the Baltic from the ports on the east side of this island. But, as the use of English capital was withdrawn, for the last season, from the Russian merchants, it is not to be expected that the supply of Russian and Swedish commodities can be, for some months to come, so ample in the English market, as if no interruption in this branch of our commerce had taken place.

The Germans have, for a number of years, been, to a prodigious degree, gainers by the interruption of the wonted commercial intercourse between Britain and France. They are, this year, already, great gainers by the temporary cessation of our trade with the Baltic. At the last fairs of Frankfort and Leipzig, vast quantities of British goods were purchased for the Russian market. Even at late the fair of Straßburg great quantities of our manufactures were clandestinely produced, at great risk, to be smuggled into France. The cotton-manufacturers of Germany, though they take a great deal of cotton yarn from this country, are not yet able to produce muslins, calicoes, and other cotton-stuffs, in the markets, at the low price of our British manufacturers. The Emperor of Germany has just forbidden the exportation of tin from his dominions. And whatever tends to hinder this valuable metal from being readily procured from the tin mines of other countries, must, of course, favour the working and the exportation of tin from Cornwall.

Our trade with the Mediterranean, though greatly checked, is not destroyed by the war. Great quantities of wines have been recently imported from Gibraltar, St. Lucar, Lisbon, and Oporto, not only into the port of London, but to Cork, Dublin, Liverpool, Greenock, Leith, &c. Of Lisbon and Port wine alone, nearly 80,000 gallons were entered in the port of London between the 10th and the 17th of July. The Venetian ports in Italy preserve an intercourse, still open to us, with that country. Our trade with the States of Barbary increases, by furnish us with provisions for our fleets and garrisons, in return for our woollens, and works

in metal, &c. With the Turkish dominions we have still a great commercial intercourse. Woollens, watches, arms, &c. are among our exports. Raw silk and cotton, wool, goats-hair, &c. are goods which we import from those parts. The failure of the great commercial house of Bratiz and Co. at Smyrna, has sensibly affected the merchants in different parts, who have trading connections with that emporium.

The West India Fleet, of 157 ships, laden with sugar, cotton, rum, molasses, coffee, pimento, indigo, cocoa, mahogany, &c. &c. has arrived safe at the different ports of London, Bristol, Liverpool, Greenock, and Port Glasgow, Newcastle, and Leith, for which its ships were destined. The prices of these goods are, of course, for the present, somewhat lower, but since our intercourse with Archangel and the Baltic is renewed, and as the Danish and Swedish intercourse with the West Indies, has been, for some months, deranged and interrupted; the sales will, in all probability, be sufficiently brisk to prevent any such fall in the prices as might be seriously alarming to the merchants or planters.

The United States of America have been encouraged by our late differences with Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, to pay more regard than they had lately done to the supply of this country with tar, and the other staple commodities of the Baltic. The American tar has been usually much mixed with sand and water. Of late they have used great precautions to free it from these impurities.

We are concerned to state, that the cotton-manufactures are, in different parts of this country, in a very languishing condition. In this manufacture, sooner than in any other capital one, is there danger of our being rivalled on the Continent. In the thires of Renfrew and Lanark, many workmen have been lately discharged, and a spirit of emigration begins to become very prevalent. In 1799, there were imported into the Clyde 27,122 packages of unwrought cotton—in 1800,—22,450 packages. Since the beginning of the present year, 15,130 packages have already been imported.

The woollen manufacture is still flourishing. At the late fair of Ayr, both yarn and cloth were sold at high prices. A just alarm has been excited among the manufacturers, in regard to the clandestine exportation of yarn and wool from this country to the Continent. Several English manufactures are introduced into France, by Englishmen, who went thither for political reasons.

#### MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE late rains, and the fine sunny weather that has succeeded them, have been of the utmost importance to all the different kinds of grain-crops: they have not only been rendered more full in the ear, but considerably forwarded in other respects, so that, at present, there is every appearance of a very abundant harvest. In some of the more southern districts, the reaping of Rye and Oats has already commenced, and the produce, in such cases, has, in most instances, been large. The advantages that have been produced in the Potatoe, Turnip, and other root-crops, have been equally great, so that there can be little doubt but that each of these very important crops will be highly productive. The early Potatoes have, indeed, turned out remarkably well in most of the midland and Southern parts of the kingdom.

Hops have, likewise, been greatly benefited by the same causes, and seem, at present, in a promising situation.

Some injury has, however, been done to the Hay, in many places, by the very heavy and frequent showers in the early and middle part of the month, but they must have been highly useful in promoting the aftermath, and in refreshing the pasture and grass lands.

But notwithstanding the appearances of almost all sorts of crops are extremely promising, the prices of grain still keep up—Average price throughout England and Wales, for the week ending July 18, Wheat, 13s. 1d.; Barley, 1s.; Oats, 3s.

Cattle of all kinds are likewise high—At Smithfield, beef sells from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; mutton, from 5s. to 5s. 8d.; veal, from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, from 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; and lamb, from 5s. to 6s.—In Newgate and Leadenhall Market, beef sells from 3s. 1d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 7d.; veal, from 3s. 8d. to 5s.; pork, from 5s. 5d. to 6s. 8d.; and lamb, from 4s. 6d. to 6s.—Sheep, of the fat kind, are rather lower.—Store Hogs fetch high prices.

Hay still keeps up.—Price of Hay at St. James's Market, 5l. 3s. to 6l. 16. 6d.—At Whitechapel, 4l. 12s. 8d. to 6l. 8s.

Straw, as usual, is dear.—At St. James's Market, 2l. 14s. 6d. to 3l. 3s.—At Whitechapel, 2l. 10s. to 3l. 3s.

#### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of June, to the 24th of July, inclusive, 1801, two miles N.W. of St. Paul's.*

##### Barometer.

Highest 30. 03. June 28, Wind W. N. W.  
Lowest 29. 26. July 16, Wind N. E.

##### Thermometer.

Highest 80°. July 21 and 22, Wind E.  
Lowest 54°. July 2, 10, 18, W. S. W.

Greatest variation in 3.5 tenths of an inch  
24 hours.

Between the mornings of the 9th and 10th of July, the mercury in the barometer rose from 29.3. to 29.65.

Greatest variation in 12°.  
24 hours.

Between the hottest part of the day, on the 17th inst. and the same time on the 18th, the thermometer rose from 64°. to 76°.

The quantity of rain fallen during this month is equal to 3.45 inches of depth.

From the period of our last Report to the 29th ult. the barometer gradually rose: the heat of the atmosphere was, also, during the same period, increasing. On the 30th, at noon, the mercury in the barometer had fallen three-tenths of an inch, when the metropolis and the neighbouring villages experienced one of the most violent storms of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, that ever were known. The rain fell in sheets; many of the streets in London resembled, for several minutes, navigable canals; and in those which lead down to the Thames, the torrents of water were such, as it is said, no man living ever remembered before. In our rain-gauge, which is elevated 11 feet from the ground, more than two inches in depth of rain fell in less than an hour.

This storm was succeeded by 17 days, in which it rained more or less every day, with the exception of the 1st inst. During the greater part of the 15th, which, in the Calendar, is called St Swithin, the rain was very heavy, and, according to an old prediction, with the origin of which we are unacquainted, many people were looking forward to 40 successive days of showery weather. Fortunately, however, for the state of agriculture, the Saint has deceived his adherents, and out of the first nine days, we have had six without any rain at all.

In the course of this month we have had 12 days without any rain; and the wind has been easterly eight days.

### A NEW PLANET.

An important circumstance in Astronomy has just occurred, no less than the Discovery of ANOTHER NEW PLANET!!! This celestial phenomenon moves between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, and is an intermediate Planet between them. It was discovered by M. PIAZZI, an Italian Astronomer, on the 1st of January, 1801. He concealed the discovery, to preserve all the honour and observations to himself, till after six weeks close watching, he fell ill. It will not be in a situation, with regard to the Sun, to be observed again, till a month or two hence. It is but a small Planet, ranking only as a star of the eighth magnitude, and therefore not visible to the naked eye. Its motion is nearly parallel to the ecliptic, at present about  $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  to the north of it, and nearly entering the sign Leo. The distance from the Sun is about  $2\frac{2}{3}$  times that of the earth, and the periodical time nearly four years and two months.—Other particulars shall be given in our next.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg leave to close the controversy concerning Greek and Latin Prosody, which, we believe, has already been thought too protracted by the generality of our readers.

The topic of the Scarcity has been so much discussed in publications of every kind, that we have thought it advisable to suppress many of the letters which have been sent to us on this subject.

We have received a letter from Mr. Whitehead, in reply to the charge brought against him in our Magazine, by Dr. Falconer, in relation to the Portland-powder. We should certainly, in conformity to our usual practice, have inserted his defence, had not the whole turned upon a supposed improvement upon the medicine made by Mr. Whitehead, which, by placing it at once in the class of empirical nostrums, renders it no longer an object of proper medical discussion.

We beg leave to suggest to some of our many Querists, that, with a little pains, they might have their inquiries answered in a shorter way than by the circuitous mode of our publication; also, they will please to consider, that, when they invite our Correspondents to the discussion of a particular topic, they take it for granted, that we should choose to fill our pages with the matter in question, which is often far from being the case.

Neither the German Epigram, nor the Welsh Version of Gray, will suit our poetical department.

The Account of Lynn is not of a kind that will suit our Miscellany.

The Dissertation on the different Parts of Speech will be returned on being applied for.

The Discussion on Dr. Stewart's Philosophy would probably interest few of our Readers.

The Writer of Battologia commences a controversy with which we do not wish to occupy our pages. The paper to which he replies may be considered as an amusing specimen of controversial criticism, which will probably have no serious effects.